outh Carolina to outh Carolina to interfered with in s, by the men who gland or from the

chief of those bo to the citizens of e, for "KANSAS UTIONS, OR MIS.

STITUTIONS.

gfellow, calls upor

f Missourians who f Missourians who and "can do it res the South that eir lawless follow-ans, under God, of the editor of the

rence friends, that

wed desires of the ed with Atchison's ssouri Prohibition. n of the Republic,

in peril, that they shion, the institu-nonwealths. Aniand aims as loft of any portion of orth wended their Mississippi. These e under the auspind and New York wellers in that Ter-and the Northwest. he actual resident

of making Kansas ese emigrants from ing free institutions, stands their conants are poor men, homes the malign pressive force upor ought homes in the en per cent. of the es and from the old we States, although gest as well as the

abor—from regions abor—from regions ts of a prolific soil, he language applied we country, by the CLAY,] "the pain-

ny, apparent in Vir-itnessing the pros-, many of these sons

et together in coun men stood side b the people that pu

n that Constitutional

of the members wh

that, although of Georgia to aid in to f Kansas, yet h

re unwise and impo ther member was so

vernor to raise on

be vested in Kansa

ansas and make the

be essential to the

the present and the

warks and rampart

odoms, and prin

n urgent appeal from

rould pay it out of h

ant State of Missouri

n battles, but the bat

and unheard?" The rejected by a vote of

ent on the subject of

r probably one of the

tories most profitable and yet she is full of

g particulars relat

ony Kennedy, Maryland, in the pla , whose term expir

y, 14th, of a new Sei

nts in every direct

# THE NATIONAL ER

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1856.

NO. 480.

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

with General Taylor and Mr. Fillmore for its representatives in the two highest National offices, was simultaneous with the termination of Slavery therein. 2. To establish Territorial Government.

representatives in the two highest National offices, was simultaneous with the termination of the Thirtieth Congress. While out of office, that party had retained a hold on the favor of great numbers of patriotic citizens at the North, by lavish anti Slaye Power professions. The sincerity of those professions, on the part of its leaders, was now to be brought to the test. All the world knows how it came out of that trial. The year which followed the inauguration of Whig rule, reckoning from the commencement of the Thirty-these Congress, witnessed not entry of the Thirty-these Congress, witnessed not entry and—could unquestionab nacts be forgotten—altogether beyond haef.

The overture of the drama of that Congress was performed by the Whig Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, and the Democratic Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, in a correspondence published in the National Intelligencer, two weeks before, wherein, in view of expected further action respecting the Wilmot Proviso, Mr. Clingman informed his friend that, in his judgment, the slave States ought to resist any act of Congress for the exclusion of Slavery from the Territotories; and that this sentiment, as he was authorized to say, had the concurrence of the Wilm Mr. Manguun, Senator from his own State. Here was a frank manifesto of a basis of joint action for both parties among the slaveholders; part of the machinery for emboldening the well-affected, and overpowering the obstinate, among their respective fellow-partisans at the North. Sixty-two votes were taken, before the House

om Connecticut now Northern and Southion corruption, and christian, and devilmake room for the ent bondmen of the State men of Kansas, "border ruffians" t id to each destitute

to the United States by Mexico, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, lying eastward of the

moved to lay the resolve on the table-a dis posal of a paper which, under the rules of the ouse, is practically equivalent to its rejection. second avatar will not be as harmless as was its The motion was defeated, by a vote of 101 to first. 83; but further action on the resolve, at the time, was staved off by an adjournment, moved by the Whig Mr. Houston, of Delaware.
When it came up again for action, February

4th, the motion to lay on the table was renewed. This time it prevailed, by a vote of 105 to 75. The arrangements of five weeks had resulted in the expansion of a minority of 83 into a maority of 105, and in the shrinking of a body of 101 supporters to 75. The House consisted, at the time, of two hundred and thirty-one diasaton. Thirty-two Northern members voted to lay on the table. Others, though present, did not answer to their names; it was unnecessary, a sufficient majority being known to have been secured. The recent Whig candidate for the Speakership was of the latter number; but he took control of the speakership was of the latter number; but he took occasion, in a speech soon after, (Feb-mary 21), to allude to the final vote for laying the resolve on the table, in contrast with the previous vote against that disposal of it, as "the fate which it then merited, and which it has since received."

s since received. Mr. Giddings, on the same day, offered the g resolves: olved, That we hold these truths to be

self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life and liberty, and that Governments are instituted to maintain these

"Resolved, That, in constituting government has ny territory of the United States, it is the duty of Congress to secure to all the people of, of whatever complexion, the enjoyment rights aforesaid."

This might seem harder, if possible, to dispose of without wincing than the other. But, "in for a penny, in for a pound," is a well-established maxim; and the resolves were thrown on the table by a vote of 104 to 92. Some 17 members, it seems, silent before, thought it best now to fortify themselves with their constituents by lifting up their valiant voices to the extent of saying nay to a denial of the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence.

This deals work put if not a new at all This day's work put, if not a new, at all events, a decisive face upon affairs. The Provise, installed with such promise three years and a half before, by the votes of all but nine of the Respectations from the fee Sixter of of the Representatives from the free States, of whatever party, had now received its *quietus*. There was no doubt of that. There was an

end to the policy, as old as the Republic, of excluding Slavery from free Territories by act of Congress. The principle of legal limitation to its spread was beaten down. The only question that tion that remained was that of the more or less of mischief and disgrace that were to come in the train of the wicked folly that had been perpetrated. The fruit of the action, into

which the Whig Nominating Convention, the summer before, had been seduced by the vigorous Pro-Slavery element within it, that fruit was now ripe, and ready to be gathered.

The Was now ripe, and ready to be gathered.

The way being thus effectually prepared in the House, the Oligarchy went systematically to work in the Senate, its stronghold. On the 29th of January, the week before Mr. Root's resolution was laid on the table, and when, no doubt, the arrangement had been made for the Northern Whigs to do their part in that measure, Mr. Clay brought forward a series of resolutions, as the basis of what he called a "compromise," for the settlement of the pending

a plantup received forms of the Mixthrop in the previous agress; and when the latter gentleman, after the special control of the Mixthrop in the previous agrees and when the latter gentleman, after the special control of the Mixthrop in the previous agrees and when the latter gentleman, after the special control of the Mixthrop in the previous potance than appears to have been observed. In the shall be stopped."

Ad one morning, when Yalentine returned, the shall be stopped. The shall be stopped in the state of the the sta

portunity, after the organization of the House, to take its sense on the ordinance, by offering the following resolve, December 31st:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to report to the House, with as little delay as practicable, a bill or bills providing for a Territorial Government or Government providing for a Territorial Government or Government for all that part of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, lying eastward of the American of Guadalupe Hidalgo, lying eastward of the American Constitutions," knows how in former ages that process has been gone through, times without the process has been gone through, times without the number, and under just such pretences as Mr. Mr. Stephens, a Whig member from Georgia, Calhoun's. Should things go on as they have gone on, there will be a resurrection, before long, of Mr. Calhoun's constitutional scheme, and its

#### For the National Era. OUINEBAUG LYRICS.

BY HORACE DRESSER.

word with thee to-day, my dear old river Think'st thou that I can thee forget, or ever Wish not to dwell with thee for aye? The hours, the days, the months, in unseen pathy
Have notched their kalends through the year,
And Time, this day, records an added birthday. Their number now, I'll tell not here.

My natal day doth come in cold November, And cast abroad all dead and sere-When winter's voice is borne upon the breezes, The Storm-King quits his prison caves—

Would I could visit thee to-day, dear river, And make my vows of love to thee— Ixion-like my bands I cannot shiver, ong time ago, when but a tiny fellow,

I stood with fragile angle rod, Upon thy banks where since hath grown a willow That spot how oft my feet once trod Since then, alas! the gliding years, whose trace

Are but too plain upon my hair, Have borne away or wrinkled o'er those faces Perchance I might not feel so sad-When I behold thy face, what time soever,

To-day I'll talk to thee of certain places, Where I ne'er fail sometime to roam, And whither tend my steps with quickened paces

The school-house where I went, yelept the Gary, Hast heard me speak about or tell? Well, there it was from fall to February, I learned to read and write and spellof spelling-book with chip and paper cover,

As of wild woods or grassy sod. Pure stream! thou must have been at somet Upon thy stony bed a nap—
Or been like drowsy Samson, and not waking,
From sleep in some Delilah's lap!
Else how could'at thou with giant strength and forces

"Very well; take yourself off; only be sure to come back early in the morning, to be ready when I rise," would be the frequent answer. "The proud rascal! I believe he would almost as lief die as ask leave to do anything; but it is my own fault; I have treated that boy like a brother, until he is so spoiled as to be quite above his condition," Mr. Waring would add.

But sometimes, when Valentine asked, leave would not be granted him; and this occasioned

better, I shall have to discharge you altogether, and get a full clerk, which would be better any way, as he could be here all the time." Full of trouble at this prospect, Valentine

the next day mentioned this to his master, who, happening to be in an ill humor, answered-"What the fiend is all that to me, sir? Old Leroux is liable to prosecution for hiring your ervices at all, without a permit."

"But it was in over-hours-in my own time,"

not trust himself to reply.

"Leave the room! The sight of you irritates me. And be very thankful that I do not prosecute your friend, old Leroux, with his mulatto clerks and shop girls! These beasts of French-

tions of race."
Silently, Valentine left the room, to retire, anger.

That evening he was not permitted to go to see Fannie; and, from that time, the permission to visit her was less and still less frequent-

ly granted.

Finally, old Leroux, who had long delayed the step for poor Fannie's sake, hired a clerk, and Valentine lost his over-hour situation, and with it many fair though humble hopes and prospects. He was very much depressed; but Fannie bade him do right, trust in God, and cheer up; and said that she would probably get her own salary raised, and that they would get on very well.

Finally, old Leroux, who had long delayed though the sake, hired a clerk, almost broken-hearted, at night.

This was the condition of things when the yellow fever made its appearance at M——. But his summer the fever appeared in its nost terrible aspect, with all the malign, virulent, and fatal characteristics of the plague. I am not about to harrow your feelings or my own with any minute details of the

when I can come—so he may, if he chooses, look out for somebody else to fill my place." The prudent old woman expostulated, asked Fannie what she would do for a living if she

again so easy as she had lost it.

a brother, until ne is so sponed as would add, again.

Above his condition," Mr. Waring would add, Aunt Peggy carried the message, and brought an irregularity is his nightly attendance at the shop, that finally obliged Monsieur Leroux to the beginning of the troubles she would meet, for having heap so lost to be nown interest as

Fannie said that she would trust in God, unto death and beyond death; for that often she thought the best way in which He could right

his children's wrongs, and comfort their afflic tions, was by taking them from this sad world to His own heaven.

Truly, the poor young creature needed all this faith, to enable her to bear the troubles

that were, and those that were to come. She carried little Coralie back to her own poor room. She sought out what plain sewing and clear starching she could get to do in her own home; remonstrated Valentine.

"Your own time! Pray, sir, what time is that? I have yet to learn that you have any time of your own!"

Valentine suppressed his indignation, but thet was as much as he could do. He dared not trust himself to reply.

"Leave the room! The sight of you irritates me. And he were thankful that I do not room."

And he were thankful that I do not room. sides, she would not suffer little Coralie to want any comfort, or even any luxury, that she could procure for her by her own exertions and self-denial, it followed, of course, that she herself went without a sufficiency of the real necessa-ries of life; and so, privation being added to her other ills, accelerated the decline of her health.

Valentine could only come to see them once

a week. He would come to see them once a week. He would come Sunday morning, spend the day in nursing his darling, tear himbelf from her clinging, baby arms, and return, almost broken-hearted, at night.

of all things; and that it was only to be coun-teracted by the stimulating qualities of alcohol.

At last Valentine followed this counsel, and took the prescribed "medicine." Not to prevent contagion did he take it, though that pur-pose would have exonerated him from the charge of a broken pledge; but to dull the poignant sense of suffering, which was greater than he could hear.

Oh, fatal day that he placed again to his lips the maddening glass! All have seen how dangerous is such a relapse. It is generally a sudden and hopeless fall. It was so in the case of this poor fellow. He took the first glass, and, liking its effects, took a second and a third, being for her mother, would break her heart; that it was no use for any one to talk; come what might, she never would leave the sick child again.

Aunt Peggy carried the message, and brought back the reply that Madame Leroux had always expected this trouble to come upon Fannie; that she had always said so; and that Fannie would find her words true, that this was only followed the medical prescription—nay, he quite overdid it, and kept him not "slightly" under the influence of alcohol. And in a short space of time, if his master or his mistress remonstrated with him, it was not for the state of the for having been so lost to her own interest as to marry a handsome slave man, whose very hands were not his own, to help her.

The principal distribution of the opposite extreme or manning interior to the opposite extreme or manning interior in the opposite extreme or manning in the opposite extreme or

> THE DRUNKARD'S BRAIN.-Hyrti, by far the greatest anatomist of the age, used to say that he could distinguish, in the darkest room, by one stroke of the scalpel, the brain of the ine-ebriate from that of the person who had lived soberly. Now and then he would congratulate this place were the presenting of a purpose? his class upon the possession of a drunkard's brain, admirably fitted, from its hardness and more complete preservation, for the purposes of demonstration. When the anatomist wishes to preserve a human brain for any length of time, he effects his purpose by keeping that object in a vessel of alcohol. From a soft, pulpy substance, it then becomes comparatively hard.
>
> But the inebriate, anticipating the anatomist, But the inebriate, anticipating the anatomist, begins the indurating process before death— begins it while the brain remains the consecra-ted temple of the soul, while its delicate and heaven-born life. Strange infatuation, thus to desecrate the god-like! Terrible enchantment that dries up all the fountains of generous feeling, possible. ing, petrifies all the tender humanities and sweet charities of life, leaving only a brain of STONE TORTOISES. HYENAS, &c .- The Saint

Louis Democrat states that Dr. Hayden, a young man of that city, a devotee of natural science, has collected gems of the science from the regions surrounding the Missouri river. These gems consist of fossil tortoises of im-mense dimensions, sea shells of infinite variety

The law of the land was for Freedom, and no act, till recently, has been passed by the Legislature to overthrow it. The speaker referred the aggression of the South in that case to the fact that the people regarded the laws. The Kansas-Nebraska law was intended to enable the Judges of our Courts to make decisions which they otherwise could not. It was the boast of the common law, that it adapted itself to every condition. But that was altered here. In early life the speaker thought that Slarery should not enter into nolities. But the South ment—in your chair, sir, in the Presidential chair, In early life the speaker thought that Slavery should not enter into politics. But the South thrust this on the country, when they aspired to domineer over the North. The people of the North were a practical people, not spending the time idly. Their acquiescence in the compromise of 1850 was caused by the belief that it would exclude Slavery from free territory, for so they were assured by Mr. Clay, Mr. Cass, and other great leaders of the party. This acquiescence induced the South to contrive the Kansas-Nebraska act, more especially as the compromise had failed of extending Slavery; This Kansas act repealed the clause prohibiting Slavery in those Territories—and attempted to establish the principle, that wherever the Constitution extends, Slavery is guarantied. The South also attempted to establish the right of slaves in transitu—a doctrine not to be supported; for, if the right to hold slaves for a day or an hour is recognised, why not for a lifetime, forever?

This battle was not to be fought in Kansas, but by the people of the United States. Territories, that it had begun to suppose people would be tired of using it. What have we done? We have always been in a practical minority here, because you have bought up doughfaces enough to control us. We have always been in a minority practically. Now, then, let me explain our position. The Senator says I would fight. No, sir; I would not fight at all; but I would defend; and that is all we have done. We have never made aggression, and we never mean to do so. The difficulty is, that our people have not even stood upon the defensive; but I thank God that the indications of the present day seem to promise that the North by the people of the United States. Territories had been the scatter in the carrier in the carrier in the carrier in the surface are kept in a perpetual and eternal minority in that a vast majority of the people inhabiting the free States are kept in a perpetual and eternal minority in that everlasting citade of Slavery—your Supreme Court of the Unite

day or an hour is recognised, why not for a lifetime, forever?

This battle was not to be fought in Kansas, but by the people of the United States. Territories were common property, and popular sovereignty belongs to you and to me. In the idea of popular sovereignty in a country there was an impracticability, because the passage of the very bill recognised a higher authority, and that could not be called a sovereignty which took laws from another.

that our people have not even stood upon the defensive; but I thank God that the indications of the present day seem to promise that the North have at last got to the wall, and will go no further. I hope so. The Senator says there may be a power that shall say, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further." Good! good! Sir, I hope it will come; and if it comes to blood, let blood come. But I tell your President of the United States, who threatens to send his myrmidons to shoot down the free inhabitants of Kansas, let that could not be caused took laws from another.

The speaker compared the Republican party that of 1798 and 1800. The

The speaker compared the Republican party of to-day with that of 1798 and 1800. The principles of that party, founded upon the Constitution and Declaration, were the elements of this. The very declaration of its principles was its strongest reason, for the Sun could not be brighter by any contrivance used to look at it. He proceeded to stigmatize the Kansas laws as disgraceful, and counselled the people of the United States, by their votes, to put in power an Administration which would not countenance such tyranny and usurpation.

I am sorry that we confirmed Shannon; because I think, if this issue is to come, the President had better send out as Governor of Kansas a real fire-eating slaveholder—a man who believes that Slavery is a divine institution, established by God, and sanctified by Christ, as it has

mease dimensions, sea shells of innute variety and beauty, (an ammonite, of a single curj. Fannie bade him do right, trust in God, and cheer up; and said that she would probably get her own salary raised, and that they would get on very well.

Now, whether his marriage had changed his feelings towards Valentine, or whether it was grew displeasing to him, or whether both these grew displeasing to him, or whether both these them the ween the master and the man, I know not; but certainly their mutual relations were changing for the worse. The master grew less considerate and indulgent, and more a very form of physical and morel evil; at the asserting towards his poor servant; and that experiment to make it—come.

Set the was very much depressed; but the summer the fever apheared in its nost terrible aspect, with all the description of the butter as folion in the same times of the southern States. Let him sond eath, on Sunday has, has been announced, was a cabinet maker, and that the issue—if he is determined to he had a pipe and of the byens, the crocodie, monkeys, petrified forest trees, and varieties of the lague. I am not about to harrow your feel-logs of the hyens, the crocodie, monkeys, petrified forest trees, and varieties of the lague. I am not about to harrow your feel-logs of the hyens, the crocodie, monkeys, petrified forest trees, and varieties of the plant and approval of the Southern States. Let him sond eath, on Sunday has, the been announced, was a cabinet maker, and that the issue—if he is determined to his skill and industry the medical world in thickness, skulls of the byens, the crocodie, monkeys, petrified forest trees, and varieties of the boundary whose sudden and mysterious death, on Sunday has, the she can manunced of the byens, the crocodie, monkeys, petrified forest trees, and varieties of the base of the boundary and the their indication of the breat which he because in thickness, skulls of the byens, the crocodie, monkeys, petrified forest trees, and varieties of the persistence of the DEATH OF A GENIUS .- Mr. William Ragan,

By By Mangeus, Sentate from the more Study, and the Mindelly presentation to two torigon of many of a study of a study of a study of the student extension of seek, always part (in multivery for embolishing the west in student of the institution of Staveys, and tore a study of the student extension of seek, always part (in multivery for embolishing the west in student of the institution of Staveys, and tore the student of the institution of Staveys, and tore the student of the institution of Staveys, and tore the student of the institution of Staveys, and tore the student of the institution of Staveys, and the student of the inst

the country believe that the title to slaves was a stricken from the last as the tenure of property, when that title was local. It was an alarming thing, that many excellent men thought so yet. The speaker alluded to the Kansas difficulty, and mentioned the fact that there were as many slaveholders in the State of New York as in any other State of the Union.

The law of the land was for Freedom, and not till recently, has been passed by the Legis.

aggression? What is it?

hould not enter into politics. But the South ment-in your chair, sir, in the Presidential chair,

States, who threatens to send his myrmidons to shoot down the free inhabitants of Kansas, let him fire. I tell you, the first Federal gun that is fred to shoot down one of those inhabitants, will show the state of the state of

lished by God, and sanctified by Christ, as it has been proclaimed to be in some official papers of the Southern States. Let him send such a man

on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the first insection, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.

Money may be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication.

Annument of the control of the contr

cieties! The Senator says this is the first time he ever heard of those societies. Well, sir, it is read history aright, there were Emigrant Aid So

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee. I said in the United States. [Laughter.] Virginia was settled by Emigrant Aid Societies, and so were most of these Colonies. This Emigrant Aid Society, if I understand it, was got up before the passage of the Kansas bill. Again: The Senator asked, Why this alarm about the border ruflians? Sir, the alarm is because we believe the power of the to which the Senator from Massachusetts alluded was justly obnoxious to the very censure with which he visited it; and that is, that while it instructed the officer commanding the troops of the United States to put down any insurrection, it did not say a word about repelling invasion. The Senator endeavors to get around this point by saying that was in the proclamation; but, while it was in the instructions of the officer to put down insurrection, there was a silence about invasion; and therefore I say the document is justly obnoxious to all the censure which the honorable Senator from Massachusetts put on it; and a great deal more, which, please God, I will endeavor to administer when the occasion comes. The Free State men of Kansas Territory appealed them that he sends officers there to put them

I am not disposed to go into this matter now. said thus much, simply because there was a personal appeal made to me by the honorable Senator. At a suitable time—and in regard to that I shall be governed very much by the opinions of the Senate—I propose to address myself to this subject; and I will endeavor to meet, if in my power, as well as I can, some of the assumptions that have been made. I believe it is a great issue; and I rejoice to agree entirely and totally with the assertion with which the honorable Sen-ator from Tennessee started, that we had things at home which we should attend to before going to look after England and Central America. Sir, we had better look to the centre of the United States than to the centre of Europe, or of any other country on God's earth. In that sentiment of the Senator I entirely agree; but as the usual hour for the adjournment of the Senate has arrived, and as I am not prepared to go on now, I move to postpone the further consideration of this subject until Thursday next.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I shall enter upon the discussion of this subject—which I believe to be an important one—not so much for the purpose of replying to the honorable Senator from Tennessee, [Mr. Jones,] as to meet a challenge which has been thrown down from another quarter. I may say a few words in reference to one or two of the positions of the Senator from Tennessee, in the course of the remarks which I shall submit to the Senate; but, in regard to all that which was personal, a night's reflection has satis-fied me that I had better not reply to it. I have no doubt the Senator feels more grieved at it than I do; but I will not say a word about it; I will not even ask leave of the Senate to print any remarks upon that point. I only ask leave to have it understood that, if I chose to reply to any of those remarks, I might very well do so, if I saw

But, sir, I rise for the purpose of replying to a but, sir, I rise for the purpose of replying to a challenge which I consider has been thrown down by the President of the United States—challenging the commendation and approval of the Senate and of the country of the course which he has seen fit to pursue in relation to Kansas affairs. That challenge I gather from the remarks made by a personal and political friend of the President—the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Toutal and the server of the s

ch Mr. Kennedy h d the House of 74 absent or did not been cast, Mr. Ken interest in that es

he two journals.

Atlas and Arga

interest to farmers and sounds; of shelled corn, the cob, 70 pounds; of 36 pounds; of beans, pounds; of clover seed, 45 pounds; of chemp seed, 44 pounds; of castor beans, eaches, 38 pounds; of

NO. 480.

THIRTY-FOURTH

The House rejected the

a clause proposing to abol rine hospital system, for t and disabled seamen, and g

of the Treasury the disc tracts for their treatment

House passed the bill w feature stricken out of it, r

ation of \$150,000 for the

Mr. Crittenden presen

Legislature of Kentucky duty of the United States

with foreign countries, t staple of tobacco is place with the other agricult

common country.

Mr. Hunter, from the Coreported a bill making apfications, &c.

On motion by Mr. Brow

Resolved, That the Con Buildings be instructed to to the Senate at what price

to private individuals wi its, can be purchased, vi

north gate of the Capito

north; thence along Bs north; along Third stre

with B street south; alo

Jersey avenue, and alon

south gate of the Capite

cessive, he shall note the cess in his report.

Mr. Crittenden's result to Mr. Transbull to

Among those who signali

ware avenue to its in

Wednesday, Mar

First Ses

Tuesday, Marci

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1856. THE NATIONAL ERA FOR THE CAMPAIGN

The National Republican Party is at last inaugurated. The official report of the proceedings of the Republican Convention at Pittsburgh, and sketches of the speeches made, published in another place, will be read with intense interest. As it has placed the Party in a position, in which it accepts the issue forced upon it by the Slavery and Administration Party, in which we can consistently and cordially sustain it, and which bids fair to command the support of the great body of the voters of the country opposed to the rule of the Slave Oligarchy, and as its nominations at the Conven tion in June will doubtless be made to conform strictly to, and enforce that position, we propose to issue the National Era.

From the 4th of April, ensuing, to the 5th of December, inclusive, comprising thirty-six numbers of the Era, covering the whole period of the Presidential canvass, election, and re

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

For \$1 a copy, to clubs of five, or more. The Republican, is now, the first Nations Party in the field; its immediate duty is, to perfect its organization in every State, and marshal all its forces for the great struggle with the Oligarchy and its auxiliaries, next November. To maintain it as the first Party, and to insure its triumph, the Press that advocates its Principles and Policy must be put in requisition, and its issues scattered, thick as "the leaves in Vallambrosa." If our friends think the National Era, which has labored so incessantly to bring about the union of freemen one organization, on one issue, for the overthrow of the Slave Power, can render service in the work before them, will they give a little time and effort, to enlarge the sphere of its influence, by raising subscribers for the campaign edition? As to its character, it will be, what it has always been, pending a struggle for as-

Last week we printed the very able speech of Senator Wilson. This week, the reader will find on our outside a strong speech from Senator Hale. Other long documents we will give, so soon as we can find room. The Report of the Majority of the Committee on Elections in the House, on Kansas affairs, and the Address of the Pittsburgh Republican Convention. Of Mr. Hale's speech, H. G., of the New York Tribune, says:

"The speaker's heart was thoroughly in his work, and his exposure of the deadly antagonism of the views now advanced by President Pierce respecting the right of the People of Kansas to form a State Government without permission from the Territorial authorities, and the doctrines of this same Mr. Pierce, backed by the whole Democratic party of Ne shire, as to the Dorr Constitution and Govern The wrongs and outrages inflicted on the Fre Border Ruffians, the glaring complicity of the Federal authorities, the indisposition of the President to do anything in defence of the earest rights, or even the lives, of the Free State People, and his eagerness to dragoo them into submission to the atrocious laws saudaciously imposed on them by the Borde vividly, effectively set forth. attentive, nor so sympathizing an auditory the Senate; and when he closed with a pled of his devotion to the Union, and his conf lence that it would be preserved by the People against all perils and assaults, a murmur approbation pervaded the assemblage.

The Republican National Executive Committee, we understand, will hold their first meeting for conference, in this city, on the 26th

## TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, after disposing of a number of Departmental communications which were on the President's table-

Mr. Bell introduced a resolution authorizing the Naval Affairs Committee to send for persons and papers in the cases of those officers who etitioned against the action of the late Naval Reform Board, which was opposed by In the House, on motion of Mr. Tyson, the

Library Committee were directed to inquire and report the character of the forthcoming work of Dr. Kane, upon his Arctic expedition with the view to ordering a number of copie for the use of the members Mr. Flagler reported from the Printing Co

mittee a resolution ordering the printing of 20,000 extra copies of the majority and minority reports of the Election Committee on the Cansas contested election case.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, the Speaker was

authorized to appoint a select co seven to take into consideration the propriet of authorizing the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois, to improve the Ohio river, and making a grant of public lands in aid of that project.

Mr. Stephens addressed the House at length against the adoption of the pending resoluti authorizing the Elections Committee to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested

## BILL IN RELATION TO SUFFRAGE.

We understand that a bill will soon be ported by the Committee on the District of Columbia, designed to secure the rights of voters in the District, and to prevent fraud. We trust the Committee will be prompt in its action, and be driven by no clamor of interested partisans to mutilate the bill so that it shall fail of its objects. Every honest man should be anxious to secure to every native-born and naturalized citizen his right to vote, to provide against fraud, to hold the judges of elections to a rigid accountability, and to prevent a citizen from being deprived of his rights by the ignorance, carelessness, or fraud, of others. The bill before the Committee, we know, is expressly and honestly designed to accomplish all this. The opposition to it comes from the party which happens to be in power, and is intent on per-

We do hope that the members of the House who are laboring so earnestly to restore and guard the rights of the electors of Kansas, will pear in mind that the citizens of this Territory also have some claim upon their protection.

The New York Evening Post says of the Republican Address, printed in its columns-This elaborate document, which occupies faithful expression of the opinions of an unusually intelligent body of men, in regard to the progress which Slavery has made in demorali zing the political sentiment of this nation. Its authorship is attributed to H. J. Raymond, Esq., Lieutenant Governor, and bears the imp

ADMINISTRATION STATE CONVENTION IN VI GINIA .- Met Saturday, March 1. Styling it self Democratic Republican, it resolved in fa vor of the Resolutions of '98, against internal improvements by the Federal Government. against specific duties, in favor of Washington's foreign policy, in favor of the Baltimore plat form of 1852, of the Nebraska bill, and of the Administration, and against Know Nothingism. In regard to the Cincinnati Convention, the folowing resolve was adopted:

"6th. That the vote of the State in the Cin cinnati Convention ought to be given for such caudidates as will command the greatest strength in the Democratic party throughout the Uniou, and whose principles are known to conform most strictly to the sarding the Democratic Republican faith."

POWER, NOT FOR THE SPOILS, BUT THE added in favor of the restoration of the Mis-

No one is more deeply impressed with the mportance of subverting the rule of the Slave Power than we are. This has been our one object in politics for the last sixteen years, and all other political questions we have held subordinate. Many with whom we are now cooperating were our opponents in former years t is only within a late period that their views have become concurrent with ours. It was not by the commission of any single

act of violence or aggression on the part of the Slave Power, that our policy was determinedbut, on studying the history of our Govern ment the policy of successive Administrations the gradual growth of the Slave Interest, it inherent nature, necessities, and appetites, and the course of action occasioned by these, we came to the deliberate conclusion that Political Parties, as organized among us, had been constantly controlled by it, that all the departments of the Government acknowledged its ascendency, and that this Republic, instead of being governed by the People, for the Peo ple, was in reality governed by an Oligarchy, seeking first the aggrandizement and perpetu ation of its own powers, and then, public i erests, so far as compatible therewith.

This was the fact in 1830 and 1840, just a was in 1850, and as it is now. But, the masses of men, so long as their comfort is undisturbed, their sense of justice or of security unaroused by some great outrage, are not and to look very closely into the nature or aims of the ruling Power. Hence, when in 1840, we first printed carefully prepared documents showing how completely the Slaveholding Oli garchy had monopolized the highest and most fluential stations in the Federal Govern ment-how it had furnished the great majorit of our Presidents, Supreme Judges, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Foreign Ministers-how it had made and unmade Bank and Tariffs-how in our foreign affairs it had acrificed the interests of commerce to the supposed necessities of the Slave System, and i erposed to arrest revolution against despotic power, lest it might involve the overthrow Slavery in Cuba, and a consequent shock to the institution in the United States, it was almost impossible to gain the attention of the Public. A few believed, the many either heard not, or regarded it as "Abolition fanaticism." So, when about the same time, Judge Jay is sued a work on the relations of Slavery to the growth and operation of the former, as a political lement-a work remarkable for its careful statements, its formidable array of facts, and

Liberty Party. Meantime, the ideas thus disseminated, made their way, gradually modifying public opinion, extension of the area of slave labor, took place urged by John C. Calhoun and his coadjutors, at the coming election. They say it will be was made public, for the first time the people the last battle the freemen of the country can of the free States were startled from their indifference, and the two old parties, until then passive instruments of the Slave Power, were shaken by rebellious movements in various localities. And so the process of enlightenment went on, renewed aggression producing renewed 1855, occurred the crowning iniquity which startled even conservatism from its leaden dumbering, and, for a time, overwhelmed the old party organizations under the tide of popular indignation. In the very crisis, it seemed nature and policy of the Despotism to whose to labor and to wait. If we miss to put an end to it, and assume their rightful sition and influence in the Federal Councils. But our experience had taught us not to be

anguine. Passion is not Principle. We knew that hundreds of thousands were enlightened by this last outrage, and were now prepared to omprehend the real Evil of the country, and grapple with it. But it was just as clear to is, that there were hundreds of thousands more vhose excitement was a mere effervescence who regarded the outrage, not as one of a se es-not as the offspring of a fixed system o policy-not as evidence of the existence of a uling caste resolved on perpetual and universal ascendency-but as insulated and exceponal. They talked of the adjustment of the Slavery Question of 1850, of the tranquillity of he country that followed, of their acquiescence the Compromises. This last outrage they eplored, as reviving the agitation of the Slaery Question, and all they asked was, that it hould be remedied by the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, as if the Slave Power nad ever taken a retrograde step, abandoned one of its usurped positions! We feared the ime had not yet come for a great political evolution; and when Know Nothingism interened, neutralizing the Anti-Slavery excitement, or, where it did not do this, vitiating it by the alloy of an extraneous and mischievous

element, we felt as if the day were lost, Look abroad. The old Democracy covering itself, and repairing its powerful or ganization. Know Nothingism is nationalized or rather sectionalized, under the lead of the signer of the Fugitive Slave Act and the Compromise of 1850, carrying with it a consider able portion of Northern men. Straight-out Whigery, which defeated the Republican move ment in Maine and Massachusetts, is proposing a regular organization, with a view to the possibility of adopting Millard Fillmore as its candidate, or at least producing a diversion from the Republican movement. n New York, dissatisfied with the Pro-Slaver action of the late State Administration, ar planning a kind of independent movement unwilling, as yet, to act with an organizatio which enrols among its supporters such mer as Preston King, Abijah Mann, and Francis P. Blair. Know Nothings of the North are run ning off into separate movements. George Law and his band are going for Americanism and the restoration of the Missouri Compre

mise. The Order in New York ratifies the Fillmore nomination. Ex-Governor Johnston of Pennsylvania, wants a kind of Omnibus Con vention, to bring together all the elements of opposition to the Administration, on a basis that would suit the low position of his State The Massachusetts Council has just held

" Resolved. That the American party in Ma achusetts already possesses a satisfac orm, and that it sees no good reason to change for another. It therefore simply reiterat s adherence to the American platform add d at Springfield in August last.

meeting, and the result is summed up in th

ed, That the American party in Mas sachusetts will not support the nomination of Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donel-son, until assured that they do heartily endorse our American principles; and that they wil stand by and vindicate the just rights of the freemen of the North, as well in the Territo

Most lame and impotent conclusion! The Springfield platform is Americanism, in its length and breadth, with a declaration super- or proper.'

souri Compromise. If there is to be union in Massachusetts, it must be on that basis! Republicans must become Know Nothings! But even that platform is for the State. In Nation. al matters, in the Presidential contest, the Order will support Fillmore and Donelson, provided they will pledge themselves to sustain "Americanism, and stand by and defend the

principles and provisions of the Federal Con-The reply of both gentlemen will be-"Ame canism is dear to our hearts, and he must h a traitor who will not stand by and defend th just rights of the North, as well as of the South everywhere and at all times, under the prince ples and provisions of the Federal Constitu

The resolves are dishonest, and calculated

deceive the people. Enough - the free States are divided Straight-out Whigery, impracticable Democra cy, and bigoted Know Nothingism, are doing their work. If they persist, there can be union of the masses of the People on the great issue tendered by the Slave Power. No one of these factions proposes to meet this issue, fairly and squarely, and this issue alone. Straight-out Whigery would evade it-Know Nothingism subordinate and adulterate it. The former does not even dream of carrying a single State; the latter ought to know that it can never rally the masses by its Anti-Popery and Anti-Foreignism cries, its grips, its pass-words and secret oaths.

As for the Republicans, they have a p road before them. Recognising the Slave Power as the great evil of the country, they have organized for its overthrow. They pro pose, without trespass on the rights of the States, to subvert the rule of the Oligarchy, and bring the People into power, so that the powers of the Federal Government shall be adinistered by the People for the People, and not by a Class and Sectional Interest for its own aggrandizement and perpetual domination. Questions regarding the Currency, Commercial Policy, Public Lands, Naturalization, they have laid aside. The great Qustion must first be settled. They recognise no religious test-no lifference between native-born and naturalized citizens. All citizens, of all sects, of all races, are equally interested in the object they seek to accomplish, and they invoke the union of Federal Government, showing the insidious all. They will make no coalitions—they will hold their Convention, and nominate their candidates, on the one controlling issue. If there e division, it will not be their fault: if they its convincing argument—still the masses were fail of success, they will have no reason for vere brought to act with what was called the intimidated, by an apprehension of failure, into coalition with parties, holding what we regard as bad opinions, into arrangements which will bring us into an alliance with movements, our so that when the annexation of Texas, with the heart and conscience condemn. Some who have as great a horror of a minority, as nature in 1845, and the offensive correspondence which is said to have of a vacuum, whose first object preceded that event, exposing the purely sec. is success, without a scrupulous respect to tional grounds on which the measure had been the means, shrink from the prospect of defeat

the whole country, paralyzing its hope and its energy. Turn to what we said in the beginning o this article. In 1830, the Slave Despotism was excitement in 1848, in 1850, in 1852, till, in as strong as it is now. In 1840, arose the first political organization against it. At every Presidential election it has been met: we have been defeated; but after every reverse, we have gathered new strength. Political revolutions, so vast as that we contemplate, are not to be as if the hour of retribution had come; as if the accomplished by one effort. The progress of people, fully aroused to a comprehension of the ideas is slow, but inevitable. We must learn rule they had submitted so long, had resolved | pick the flint, and try it again. Old soldiers know how to compel victory from defeat : fresh recruits should teach themselves to bear re verses. Men that would conquer must know how to die. In the famous siege of Malta, the first lesson taught the Knights of St. John, by their great captain, La Valette, was to expect no foreign succors, to contemplate defeat with calmness, to make no terms with the Infidel

he brought to fight on such an issue-that the

night of Slavery would then sink down over

then, to conquer: and they did conquer. Fully prepared for disasters, they won unexpected victories, and drove the besiegers into the sea What good would power do us, if achiev ed by a combination, containing within itself nothing but discordant elements? It might be used to distribute the spoils, it would be impotent for the establishment of principles. Union now, on an honest basis, would undoubt edly prostrate the Slave Power; union on a disnonest one, or rather a coalition of contradic tories, simply with a view to secure power would carry in itself the seeds of self-destruc

tion. An honest organization on the one controlling issue, although it may fail this time will finally prevail. The curse of our country is impatience. We are in haste to be rich : i aste to get power; in such haste that, with the majority, the end sanctifies the means. We conclude by repeating what we have of

ten said: We ought to have union, but we ought n o sacrifice, compromise, evade, or conceal, our novement. We ought not to attempt succes on side issues. We ought not to seek merely an advantage, by passing by men clearly and boldly representing our movement, and selecting, as our standard-bearer, one who does not thoroughly appreciate it, one who is not willing to follow it out to its legitimate consequenceswho is not imbued with its spirit, who is not identified with it-selecting him simply on the old Whig ground of availability, because he might run well, and, if elected, might be more

respectable than the incumbent displaced. Finally, we must take care that the Repub ican Party be neither a Third Party, nor s tributary, by any complicity, to any other party or movement. It must be first, it must be one. Men who have been Democrats, Whigs, Know Nothings, or Independent Democrats, by party ties, or who are such yet in principle, must o necessity compose the materials of this great Republican Party; but it must be an aggregate of individuals-not a conglomerate of factions not a partnership of parties, each seeking som particular object of its own, but—an aggrega ion of individuals, associated together und the exigencies of the crisis for one great object and sustaining no relations to any Party, O der, or Association, which would prevent the

CINCINNATI FUGITIVES .- Mayor J. J. Fars of Cincinnati, has discharged two of the city police for aiding in the capture of the fugitive slaves now on trial in that city. The Mayor olds that city police has nothing to do with fu ritive slaves, unless called upon by the Unit ining custody of such fugitives. He hold hat any man who will neglect his regular busi ess and assist in hunting up runaway slave without authority of law, and for the so

from acting in good faith and with a single ev

A WHIG STATE CONVENTION-"THEY STILL AVE."—We notice a call in one of our New Haven exchanges, for a regular, old-fashioned on the 13th of March, "for the purpose of nom nating candidates for State offic such other action as may be thought necessary DEFINING POSITIONS.

While the Whig Party was in existence, Mr. Campbell, a member from Ohio in Congress. was a devoted Whig, with Anti-Slavery sentiments. He would accept no other name than that of Whig, act with no other than the Whig Party. Even the adoption by the Baltimore onvention in 1852 of the resolves in favor of the Fugitive Slave Act, and the Compromise, just rights of the freemen of the North in the and against any further agitation of the Slavery Territories and in the States, under all the Question, did not sunder his parties ties; he ontinued to act with the Party, and support

> After its disorganization, he joined the Know Nothing Order, which arose on its ruins, and we have seen no evidence that would lead us to infer that he does not continue to subordinate his Anti-Slavery sentiments to the principles and aims of this Order. We are not contesting his right to do so, or denouncing him for it: he s a free man, and entitled to choose his own Party, and determine what with him shall be the controlling question. From time to time, pending the struggle for the Speakership, he nnounced himself as an "American," never, as a "Republican:" nor do we understand him as claiming to be a Republican. He is a bold man, and when he avows himself to be a mem-

to another. Saturday night, February 25th, the Know Nothings of Georgetown held a meeting, at which were present Houston of Texas, Kilgour of Maryland, and Campbell of Ohio. The oratory of the evening was all "American." A Organ of this place, (No. 405,) and Mr. Campbell is thus reported:

"Hon. L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, now took the

ber of one Party, he does not pretend to belong

tand. Although he had spent much of his time for the past five years in the adjoining city, this was his fourth visit to Georgetown. The last time he was there, he had been invited address an American meeting, and had done o. One of the Administration aken occasion from that to say that the Amercan party had humiliated itself by inviting a nist to address them. He hurled the mputation back with scorn. ican. He had entered the ranks of the Whigs under glorious Henry Clay, and had cast his last vote for Winfield Scott-two of the Americans that ever lived. Now, times and parties had changed. The Whig party he considered defunct in the abstract. [Laughter.] The Democratic party he had always been op-

posed to. He could stand independent of any party; but on the inception of the American movement, he saw there the germ of principles that would be the safeguard of the nation, and on those principles he had planted himself. His opinions on the question of Slavery were an outside issue. He was brought up in Ohio and educated in Anti-Slavery principles, and ts convincing argument—still the masses were fail of success, they will have no reason for moved. A few were enlightened; very few self-reproach. And for one, we are not to be to define his position."

He then proceeded to discuss Americanism renerally. Mr. Campbell, as a politician, plants umself "on American principles." These are his basis of party action-his opinions on the question of Slavery are an outside issue, not basis of party action. If reported correctly by the Organ, this is his position as defined by himself. Is it the position of the majority of the members of the House who voted for him when candidate for the Speakership, or the position of a majority of his constituents? Is the Slavery Question with them "an outside issue," or the real, inside, controlling issue? Again: A meeting of the American Order

of the District of Columbia was held Friday evening, February 29th, to ratify the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson. Mayor Tow ers, on taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting to be to ratify the nominations, on Fillmore for President and Andrew Jackson Donelson for Vice President of the United States-nominations, he was sure, which had of Slavery been received by every member of the party with

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Ter ney, of Georgetown, Messrs. McCalla, Andrew Stuart, and Horton. We proceed to copy from the account of the meeting given in the Nation al Intelligencer of the 1st of March: "The Hon, Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, he

entered the hall, and was received with much enthusiasm. Being vociferously called for, h remarked that if the cause of the meeting wa preserve and perpetuate the Union of the ites, and to assert the great principle that Americans ought to rule America, he was with them, heart and soul. As to men, he had nothng to say to-night. They were insignifican in comparison with the great principles of the party. He ridiculed the Administration in a strain of humor that produced great merriment an party, and earnestly urged the maintenance

The meeting was called to ratify the nomin tions of Fillmore and Donelson. Mr. Camp bell, knowing this, attended it, took part in i and, although declining to say anything about the nominees, did what he could, by his pres ence, his participation in the proceedings, and his advocacy of "American principles," to strengthen the feeling in favor of the nomin tions chosen to represent those principlesthus demonstrating that, despite the Pro-Sla very platform and nominations, he still adhere to the Order.

This is not a position we manufacture for him, or rejoice in seeing him occupy-but it is the position he himself has chosen, and he cannot blame us for recognising the fact. We could wish that he were a Republican—that he would make the Slavery question, as now presented the inside, not "outside issue," paramount over all other questions-but he must judge and act for himself; and, if he believe it is of more im ortance to organize against Foreignism and atholicism, than to establish Freedom as the Fundamental Law of United States Territory and the controlling Element in our Federa Councils, let him be an "American," and sus

tain not only the Order, but its nominees. He is not alone. Other members of Congress, of Anti-Slavery sentiments, occupy, in fact, the same position. Let them be as open and unreserved as he is-for the sooner the ines are drawn between those who regard the Slavery Question as paramount and those who regard Americanism as paramount, the bette or the Cause of Truth.

## CHARTER ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK.

Rochester, March 4,-At our charter election to-day, Hon. Samuel G. Andrews was elected Mayor by 2,186 majority. Mr. Andrews was run on the Republican, Citizens', and Reform icket. The ward officers elected are nearly al nti-Know Nothings, by large majorities.

Syracuse, March 4.—Charles F. Williston

Democrat, was to-day elected Mayor of this ity by about 100 majority.

Utica, March 4.—Alrick Hubbell, Republibably elected Mayor of this city by out 100 majority.

Ringhamton. March 5.—The American tick was elected at our city election to-day l

350 majority.
Oswego, March 5.—At the election held

his city yesterday, the entire Citizens' ticket was elected, headed by L. B. Crocker for Mayor. THE WISCONSIN GUBERNATORIAL DISPUTE Madison, March 10.—Governor Barstow addressed a message to the Legislature on Saturay, denying the jurisdiction of the Scourt in the matter of the disputed Go Supreme ship; protesting against its action, and thre artment any infringement upon his rights. he message was referred to a committee. The decision of the Court will probably be rendered on Monday. The Democrats held a meeting on Saturday, and determined to sustain Barstow. DESPOTISM.

There is ao Despotism more rigorous than that of the Save Power. The Press in the by the Republican Association of this city, will South is in complete subjection to it. Whatver may be the convictions of its conductors, they dare not utter them, unless in harmony with the known will and policy of that Power. A newspaper in England may arraign the nobility, and pronounce in fevor of its abolition, but a Southern editor who should array himself against the Oligarchy, would become at once the subject of violence, to by nothing of the pains and penalties of the law. Even the Church has no liberty. Its laity and clergy must either sustain Slavery openly, or bstain from all comment upon it, no matter what the conscientious opinions of any portion of

without losing caste, and exposing himself to proscription and persecution. The result of this iron rule is, unity of purpose and action among the Senators and Representatives whom it seads to Congress. Still further-the personal rights of the individual members of the Order are restricted for the sake of strengthening the power of the whole. The right of property itself, of which it professes to be so ealous, is dealt with by the Oligarchy, as no Legislature of the free States ever ventures to deal with property rights within its borders. For example, the right of manumission exists only by sufferance. The Oligarchy from time sketch of the speeches is given in the American to time have imposed restrictions upon it, to such an extent, as in some States, almost to prevent its exercise. Lately it has become the Border Ruffian party, if let alone till their nore rigorous than ever, and now seems dis- nomination is made and their agents are al osed to prohibit a master from even sending at work. As to reading matter, permit me to his slaves to a free State for the purpose of liberating them. Hitherto, the manumission of liberating them. Hitherto, the manumission of liberating them. slaves in Georgia has been forbidden by a stat- une were taken in the town. I went to work nte of the State, so that persons desirous of and got up a club of over 40, and some of the freeing their slaves, by will or otherwise, have been obliged to have them conveyed to Ohio or been obliged to have them conveyed to Ohio or bear and soul a Republican. I intend to double olicy, it has been alleged that a free colored same result to follow. mulation is always a dangerous element in a munity where the system of slave labor prevails. But, very lately, as we learn from a cipating their slaves, by will or while living, whether the slaves be conveyed out of the State or not-in other words, making it impos-

> bid that. This is unmitigated tyranny, and no reason can be assigned for it but a deadly purpose to maintain the supremacy of the Slave Power, cost what it may to slaveholders indi-We observe that a similar measure is unde posideration in the House of Delegates of Virginia. On the 4th instant, the bill to amend and recommit the 28th and 30th sections of chapter 198 of the Code, was taken up, containing the following clause-" All emancipa tions of slaves made, or directed to be made, by last will and testament, shall be null and void.'

sible for a man to divest himself of the slave

rroper. "Mr. Garnett was in favor of retaining the ause. He maintained that public sen n the Commonwealth held the condition of the the part of the American party, of Millard and the object of this clause was to prevent, a Fillmore for President and Andrew Jackson far as possible, the further increase of the free negro population of the Commonwealth, and consequent perpetuation of the institution

Mr. Claiborne moved to strike out this clause

as an infringement of the right of a citizen to

"Mr. Mallory. With reference to the policy rne, that there were three or four free negroes in the city of Petersburgh, was sufficiently conclusive of the necessity of posing some restrictions upon the emancipatin He maintained that the clause be retained, for the reason that it would tend o check this growing evil of free-negrodom in the Commonwealth.

"Mr. Stanard moved to amend the clau y adding thereto the words, 'unless adequate ovision shall be made, by such last will and stament, for the removal from the State of all laves so emancipated.'
"Mr. Claiborne addressed the House again

opposition to the clause. He declared that bill was passed with this objectionable ature, in less than five years a proposition uld be made to enslave the ation of the Commonwealth. If this we ot bring us into contempt among our fellow nen, the day was not distant when such mea ures will be sanctioned as would produce that result. He concluded with a strong appeal in opposition to the retention of this clause."

The vote was at last taken, and resultedeas 34, nays 52. So the House resolved t etain the clause. An amendment was agreed o. as follows: "Unless adequate provion shall be made by such last will and testament for the emoval from the State of all slaves so emancipated, within twelve months after the death of the testator." "Mr. Garnett then offered the following

"'No provision shall be considered adequate which is less than \$--- for such slave ems ated, and no emancipation shall ake effect in futuro.' "This amendment was adopted; where "Mr. Garnett moved to fill the blank

"Mr. Craddock moved to fill the blank with 50, and Mr. Claybrook moved to fill

Before the question was taken upon any of hese amendments, the bill and amendme laid on the table, and made the special order for another day.'

It seems evident that the triumph of th Slave Power in Federal affairs, only emboldens and stimulates it to increased passion in the States where it is supreme.

## POLITICAL ITEMS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CON VENTION.—Harrisburg, March 4.—The Penn ylvania Democratic State Convention assem oled at three o'clock this afternoon.

The Committee on Organization Iendrick B. Wright for President, with twenty

lice Presidents and thirteen Secretaries. The roll was called, and members expresse heir preferences in regard to the candidate for idency, with the following result: Bu of the National Convention

our Senatorial delegates from the State at large, and two representatives from each Con onal district to the National Convention and also the names of electors. Resolutions were adopted, in substance,

ollows: "Strongly for the Union; deprecangitation of Slavery; endorsing the Kana Nebraska act, and the repeal of the Misso

romise; and denou

"The Convention then voted for a Canal Com missioner. George Scott, of Columbia, was nominated. Jacob Fry was nominated for Aufor Surveyor General."

CHICAGO ELECTION.—Chicago, March 5.— Mr. Dyer, the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected at our city election yesterday, by four hundred majority. The vote was two tho sand larger than at any previou Common Council will consist o cans and five Democrats.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The following extracts from letters received be read with interest by the friends of the Re publican movement:

Detroit, Mich., March 4 .- The organization of the Republican party of this State has been somewhat delayed, for various reasons, among which the delay of the organization of the House of Representatives is prominent. Since the Pittsburgh Convention and other events have clearly defined the position of the party, our friends have gone to work with good heart, and associations are forming in all parts of the

Springtown, Hendricks Co., Ind., March 3.-February 23d, our organization was duly esta February 23d, our organization was duly estab-lished, and put into full working order. We had forty-eight signers to the Constitution at first meeting. Our township formerly con-The Oligarchy itself is in bondage to its own visted of Whig and Democratic voters. Two Yers ago, "Sam" remodelled their notions of power. No member of it can take a position emblicanism so thoroughly, that but few f antagonism to its privileges or pretensions. 'olutiners" can now be form h, in substance, precisely the same as that our Sam gave us, except the foreign clause; so it is not hard for us to change

ablican Association" at Washington was

received here a few lays since, and, in accordance with its directions, we have formed an association. We intend to make thorough work, and nothing is surer than that the people are with us. We shall soon send you funds, for information for the people. We regard it as very important that these associations should be organized, before men are trained into the party traces by the office-holders, and become mmitted, as then it is hard to influence them I have no doubt there are tens of thousands in our country who would join, and remain true but two or three copies of the New York Trib me other free State. In support of such a the subscription, and I confidently expect the

Ararat, Susquehanna Co., Pa., March 3. The Republicans of this place met, and formed an Association, February 25th. The meeting Southern exchange, a bill passed the Georgia was well attended, and those present acted like Legislature prohibiting all persons from eman. | men wide awake and in earnest. A strong res olution was passed, commending the Hon. G. A. Grow for his firm and manly support of the great principles of Freedom. Cur county strongly Republican. The good cause look encouraging. God speed the right. Carmel, Hamilton Co., Ind., March 2 .- We

holding relation, unless he expatriate himself and should this practice be likely to prevail, have had but one meeting, and that for organ zation, and have some thirty-five members, and a fair prospect ahead to carry everything before the same Despotism, we doubt not, would for \* There is a wide determina tion to place the General Government in the hands of a party who respect the rights of man, who love Freedom better than Slavery, and nion more than sectional strife.

Summerhill, Crawford Co., Pa., Feb. 29. \* \* This organization is the more gratifying as I observe three of the officers were Old Line emocrats, and belong to one of the strongest emocratic townships in the county. oledge our county for from ten to fifteen hunred majority next fall.

#### REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS The following Associations have been re

ported to the Republican Association of this dispose of his property as he might think city, as organized, for the week ending March Boxleytown, Adams co., Ia. Eber Teter,

Pres.; Moses Starbuck, Cor. Sec. South Hanover, Jefferson co., Ia. John mock, Pres.; James Rankin, Sec. Amo, Hendricks co., Ia.
Alto, Howard co., Ia. Wm. Morrison, Pres.

Springtown, Hendricks co., Ia. Judge W. Pres.: J. W. Stanton, Cor. Sec.

Wm. Jackson, Sec. Keene, Coshocton co., Ohio. Pres.; E. Spooner, Cor. Sec. Sicily, Highland co., O. John Ross, Pres.; V. Wall, Sec.

Beloit, Rock co., Wisconsin. L. G. Fisher. Pres. ; Dr. J. Craig, Sec. Cambridge, Dane co., Wis. Jos. Slagg, Pres.; S. M. Richardson, Cor. Sec. St. Clair, St. Clair co., Michigan. J. Nicol, Pres.; H. Whiting, Cor. Sec.

Lapeer, Michigan. W. Vincent, Cor. Sec. Albion, Calhoun co., Mich. M. Hannahs, Pr.; J. Henderson and J. Williams, Cor. Secs Decorah, Winneshick co., Iowa. A. How Il, Pres.; D. Smith, Cor. Sec Ararat, Susquenanna co., Pa. am. Pres. : E. D. Tyler, Sec. Savoy, Berkshire co., Mass. A. M. Pres. ; W. S. Babbitt, Sec.

## THE CRIMINAL CHARGE AGAINST THE

L. CLEPHANE, Sec. Rep. Ass'n.

Return of the Sheriff.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, March 1. The Prosecuting Attorney, Joseph Cox, Esq., drew the attention of Judge Carter yesterday matter of the four negroes, Margaret, Mary, Simon, and Robert Garner, indicted for the murder of the negro child. He read the writ commanding him to produce the bodies of these persons, and the following return of the Sheriff: "HAMILTON COUNTY, Feb. 29.

within-named defendants, Margaret Jarner, alias Peggy Garner, Simon Garner Garner, alias unior, and Mary Garner, were discharged from my custody on the 28th instant, by Humphrey H. Leavitt, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, writ of habeas corpus, issued from said Court ated February 25, 1856, and to me direc which writ of habeas corpus is hereto attached; also the certificate of said Judge, discharging said prisoners from my custody.

"G. BRASHEARS, Sheriff, " Hamilton Connty, Ohio." After the decision of Judge Leavitt, he (th Prosecuting Attorney) issued another capias, to which the Sheriff returned that he could not

ind the parties. Judge Carter remarked that he had not the least hesitation in saying that it was competent for the Sheriff of this county, acting on the order of the Court in the issuing of the capias, to have arrested these defendants, no matter what may have been their position in reference to any other court in the land. Under a Governnent like this, there is no refuge for crime, and the perpetrator can occupy no position which would render him irresponsible to the laws which regulate the punishment of crime. It was therefore competent for the Sheriff to arrest the parties, though they were before the es Court on a trial as to whether they were fugitives from justice. It strack the aind of this Court, that, after the issuing of the capias by the State Court, it was the duty of the United States Court, in all propriety, an have terminated their proceedings, so far as the question of the negroes being from justice was concerned, and h ver to answer for the crime committed in the nean time. To hold any other doctrine would be to say that fugitives from labor were irreponsible for crime. This would be rageous, to say the least of it. The Sheriff was, undoubtedly, bound to obey the writ of habeas corpus issued by the United States Court. He did so. But the United States Judge, in his exceeding wisdom, decided that he question of the negroes being fugitives was ramount to the charge of murder; and by decision of that Court the Sheriff was obliged to deliver the custody of the parties to the Marshal of the United States. With this action of the Sheriff no fault could be found; but after he did that, he might have serve

the Court would suggest to the Attorney that he had better get a better get a requisition

the Court upon the subject of another capias, said that he had applied to Judge Leavitt to belief. The work, too, is suggestive—a char receive a supplemental return, setting up the fact, that after the original return was filed, the Commissioner had proceeded to decide the case, and grant his certificate, and that the claimants had received it. In the application to receive the amended return, it was shown an affidavit ection of the Fugitive Slave Law, and he urged to the United States Judge that this changed the state of facts, and rendered it a controversy between the private right of the master and the right of the State; but Judge Leavitt refused to receive the supplemental return, though his decision covered the proposition therein. If a new *capias*, therefore, had been issued, it would have been followed by another order of he same kind. Here the subject ended. Lapeer, Mich., March 3 .- A circular from the

We learn from our exchanges that Governo Chase has since made requisition on the Governor of Kentucky, for the said colored persons

#### The Rebiel.

LANT TALK AND FRIENDLY ADVICE TO DOMESTICS, with Counsel on Home Matters. Boston: Phillips, Samp-son, & Co. 1859. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash-ington, D. C.

Plain talk to domestics! Yes indeed! By will they read it? We wish they would. There are many useful things to be learned from these few pages. And if they read it, will they pracice on it? Ay, there's the rub! But who are domestics? The maid servants that, in these days, when frugal thrift has lost its charm, and abor is so discountenanced, are to be won by this plain talk about "begin aright," "economy," "waste," "want," "temper," and such homely words, to listen and enter on a reform, that must take us back again into some of the old-fashioned ideas of our forefathers, when pinning wheels and brooms and pails belonged also to lady gear and maiden calisthenics. Alas! good lady author, we fear your reward or your toil in preparing such a book is a long way ahead, and you have spent your strength

But, in very truth, there is a great deal of ood sense, sound and solid instruction, in this book. Domestics may read it with profit; and so may those to whom they yield their services, and whose comfort, as well as that of their domestics, so much depends on a suitable respect for each other. The author has gone much into details which housekeepers and the female portion of our readers will best understand. There are numerous sketches of characters, where the traits and incidents are probably drawn from the life; and some of these are marked with no little humor, as different nationalities furnish their peculiarities of dialect, and modes of thought and conduct, to make up the varied scenes.

Good counsels, too, are there in home matters. The author, in her preface, tells us "she perceive the symmetry of the whole, that, is not old," and, being "a wife and a mother"having from her girlhood shared the cares of housekeeping with an invalid mother, and old prophet, in whom we have often noted the kept house herself since her marriage, being a seer of visions of wondrous grandeur-those oung New England matron-a 'Yankee,' if you please"—she "considers herself at about the right age, and as having the degree of experience which should enable her to speak, advisedly, candidly, and acceptably, concerning the duties and relations of servants, with whom

she has had much to do." There, reader, what better chance do you Forminson, Pres.; A.V. Coffin, M. D., Cor. Sec. Kanding and J. H. Kenyon, America, and men, too, and read it, and take notice, and learn. We have done our duty in pointing it out to you. It will be your fault ject. He mingles finely the doctrinal with the now, if you shut your ears to its counsels. s.

THE SCHOOLS OF CINCINNATI AND ITS VICINITY. By John

P. Foote. Cincinnati: C. F. Bradley & Co. 1855. "These are my jewels!" said the Roman the old sore, while he leaves poison still enver matron. Cornelia, pointing to her noble boys, oming there. He has no words of peace, peace the Gracchi, on their return from school, as when there can be no peace; but is ever read her answer to her fashionable visiter, who, after with the true balm of Gilead, when, and no the display of her own personal decorations, till then, it can do good. His discourses an with a feminine curiosity asked for a sight of not critical expositions. They are downright her friend's most valued gems. We can fancy urgent applications of Bible truths to the pres the dilated form, the sparkling eye, the swelling ent wants of dying men. Without any eviden cheek, flushed with a noble pride, while in the seeking for them, admirable illustrations seem almost imperceptible curl of the lip there lurked to present themselves unbidden, and enlived a rising feeting of scorn at the thought of the

comparison, with which that mother turned to study the countenance of the weaker-minded member of her sisterhood. It was a triumphant vindication of her claim to high honor and veneration. Like her, as it were, the Queen beauty of language. We hope this book wi City of the West, known everywhere for her have a wide circulation. It deserves it, and enterprise and magnificence, presenting, by the trophies which through it the authorms one of her citizens, her schools, where are gathered, as her choicest ornaments, her sons and daughters, growing up for life and influ-

Under twenty-eight different heads, this vol

ame gives a full account of the various institu-

tions of science and learning, from the college,

the professional schools, high schools, the lite rary societies, asylums, public and private academies, to the Sunday-schools, schools for colored pupils, and all the varieties of the mmon school to be found within the precincts of that growing city. There are also five illustrations; two of them of high schools; one, of the blessed with unusual powers of intellect nedical college of Ohio; another, of the interior of the Cincinnati Observatory; and a portrait of has carried with him through his whole Nathan Guilford, Esq., known as the author of the Common School System of Ohio. Had we say that there is no subject that he could say that there is no subject that he could be say that there is no subject that he could be say that there is no subject that he could be say that there is no subject that he could be say that there is no subject that he could be say that there is no subject that he could be say that there is no subject that he could be say that there is no subject that he could be say that there is no subject that he could be say that there is no subject that he could be say that there is no subject that he could be say that there is no subject that he could be say that there is no subject that he could be say that there is no subject that he could be say that the say that the say that the say that the say that there is no subject that he could be say that the say room we should like to draw out some details from this book for our readers, but it is one of diately after graduating, he became a stud those works which can only be estimated as it at law, and attended law lectures at Northam deserves by a careful perusal. We are glad to have seen it, to know so much, and with such particularity, of the progress and prospects of of his death, which occurred while can his education in such a point of influence for the to the South, in search of improved hea West as Cincinnati is and must ever be. The account is well prepared, the book is published in a neat style, and the amount of information on collateral subjects, which is thrown in most naturally, adds yet further to its value. The author's plan has not embraced so much sta tistical information as we could wish, but the book we suppose was meant more especially daughters to mourn his loss. The Bench at for those who had at hand those sources of

ent recipients to many a coming generation, not only for the weal of that city, or that State, but to benefit, in its wider influence, our whole country, and even the world. and Evil Angels. By Richard Whately, D.

Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. For sale by Tay

mowledge. His aim seems to be to impress

on his fellow-citizens the value and importance

of their privileges, and to stimulate them to an

earnest pursuit and improvement of the means

hus afforded them for higher advancement.

We hope this noble object will be attained.

and so precious a birthright, with still increas

ing splendor, will be handed down by the pres

lor & Maury, Washington, D. C. Who ever heard of a book, reading, by Archbishop Whately? If there b such, we have yet to see it. A master of logic, he reasons calaly and forcibly. His language is ever clear and compact, his illustrations apt and his quotations of proof texts show that the State; though, probably, the remarkable expedition with which they were hurried off to the word of God is a subject of familiar study to him. All may not agree with him in his prem- the thermometer was 26 degrees below zero.

him time to inform himself as to his duty.

Under the circumstance, that the defendants were now without the jurisdiction of the State, all other men, did not fall into mistakes. opponents, however, must respect his es from the Governor of Ohio.

Mr. Cox said he had sent to the Governor a least, which the fortress they attack, while statement of the facts, with a copy of the indictment, that he might take such action as he volume discusses, but most reverently, th thought proper.

Judge Hoadley, in relation to the remark of of high import, and those on which there

teristic of a book, by a man who thinks a wishes his readers to think. While he ma fluences, of demoniacs, &c., he at the so time rebukes the foolish ideas which have broached and believed, and that no doubt still, to some extent, superstitiously maintain of compacts with the devil and evil spirits very person, at the present day. The subjection of temptation of our Saviour, which of co has its peculiar characteristics, and of his for lowers, is ably treated. There is a deep serie ness of appeal in the few words which, in pas. ing, on almost every page, he directly or ind rectly brings home to the conscience; a hough but a small volume, it has the condens power which many larger ones cannot boast One word, however, to our good friends, the publishers; and we entreat them to throwing least one or two blank leaves between the inde or end of every book, and the advertising li It is quite an eye sore in a good book to se such a proximity to the mental, of the merommercial, however useful for trade it may be to affix such catalogues to their books.

The Gospel in Ezekiel. Illustrated to exceed of D. Courses. By the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D. D., recourses. By the Rev. Thomas Carter & Brothers sale by say & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C. We have sometimes been ready to ask of

the States have a right to selves the question, Tas the mantle of l Chalmers fallen on any or his associates of th lition to those detern Free Church of Scotland? Han there bee stitution. The opinion of y was adverse to this vie an Elisha to succeed to that Elijah whose fire bore him upward, as on the chariot sent to in the affirmative, as fol YEAS—Messrs. Adam from God? And we say not a double por Brown, Butler, Cass, Dodge, Durkee, Evans, but has an equal portion to his glorious been given some other who now leads as loster, Geyer, Hale, Ha once did, the devoted and self-sacrificing Hunter, James, Mallory. Rusk, Sebastian, Sewan Wade, Wilson, and Yules NAYS—Messrs. Clay, Iv of Iowa, Pagh, Slideli, Sto vants of his Lord, in founding a new and l formed Kirk in the land of John Knox and Rutherford? We know of none; and yet, fre time to time new names meet our eye, and w The Senate then pro tion of the special order print 10,000 extra copic are permitted to hail the first appearance among us of products of minds of rare eve the President of the Un lence, if we may be allowed to estimate the panying documents, in a by the sterling qualities with which they enrice ion in relation to their writings. Dr. Guthrie is one of the Mr. Butler rose and ad We have never before had our attention calle length, with all that earn to his name or his authorship; though, since so pre-eminently character of General the issue of this book, we have seen him tern ed the greatest and most eloquent living pread imputations cast upon h er of Scotland. The title of his book is of promise. The latent spirit of the New citizen of Missouri, so lence, had done all in h the Old Testament, as it is developed by and another, who from the fuller light of discord, and prevent b A discussion of a per p, led off by Mr. Touc Christian dispensation can see and rejoice what broke but dimly on the earnest gaze patriarchs and prophets, helps us better t to cast imputations on tors, was answered in s time rolls on, will stand forth in all its majest Hale, Wilson, and Sew joining, disclaimed all into feelings of any Senator. and before unimagined proportions. The ste Mr. Hickman, of Penn "living creatures," those wheels of mysterior same committee to which ed the resolution, reported involutions, those cherubim, and the whole authority to send for personant Kansas contested election that imagery which awe us, and make us hole our breath to let them pass, so graphic is the description. Ezekiel here comes to us, too, as a messenger of God, with the "glad tidings" that after ages heard pealing down from heaver on the plains of Bethlehem, and pouring for from thence by Apostles and the Church Christ to every land. We are much please

with Dr. Guthrie's mode of handling his sul

practical. He is a man earnest for the trut

He knows how to probe the conscience, as

make bare the guilt and turpitude of sinf

man. He lays no flathering unction to heal a

every page. It is a book, from which, as you

tract numberless passages, which, thus culle

would form a rich collection of thoughts, as

often marked with much freshness and simp

bear up to the throne of the great Judge

All, as it becomes more and more known, o

not be few. If he preaches in every respe-

rie's ministrations are a favored people. s.

OBITUARY.

Died in this city, of pueumonia, on the 28

ultimo, Hon. ONSLOW PETERS, Judge of

16th Judicial Circuit of the State of Illin

aged about 51 years. He was born in W

article was class-mate and room-mate

young Peters, and knew him as a hard stud

converse on with ability and fluency.

ton, in company with him who is now Presi of the United States. In 1837, he move

His health had been impaired by long and

Peoria, Illinois, where he resided till

vere mental labors on the bench.

Judge Peters had earned a high

as a lawyer, and was well known thr

his adopted State; and when he was elec

Judge, he was found fully equal to the dutie

of his new position, all of which were execute

with great ability.

He leaves a wife and three sons and the

the Bar of Illinois will not soon forget the il

minating influence of a high order of intelle

As the husband and as the father of a fam

he was all that the pure milk of human kindne

could make a man. As a neighbor, he w

kind to the poor, and just and equitable to

And although the pen and the tongue are no still, the influences and impulses he has alread

given, like the wave from the falling shore, w

ravel on to the shores of the distant fut

and many a heart shall rise up and call hir

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

A bright light has been suddenly

ined in classical and legal knowledge

borough, Massachusetts, Brown University in 1825.

ence, may proudly say-"These are my jew- as well as he writes, they who enjoy Dr. Gut

turn over the leaves, it would be easy to

the substitute offered ther Indiana, for the appointm to proceed to that Territor aking depositions in the pre tions to report the reason authority is asked by the c a report thereon; which was The report is exceed mences by representing Legislature which passe chosen, was imposed

upon the Government, a ever since, and that th subjugated state. It the the following questions 1. The necessity of

of the facts in dispute.
2. The effect of the act issuing certificates of 3. Whether the evid can be had satisfactorily Upon the first point it of affairs there has exc whole people of the Union of Presidential message a

that the sovereign States tions of the Union have priety of an interference the question to be settled power has seized upon t erns it by a strong hand volves the existence of that it cannot be settled tions and denials, but

Upon the second po people of the Territory y what Governor Reede he people are now cont him; and that even if Congress could and sho reasonable doubt exists as Whitfield to a seat. Upon the third point it ar

sion to take depositions wou he President regards the there as necessary to pr execution of the comm belligerent parties face hostilities; that it would effort to obtain testimony that commissioners would serve peace.
In the course of the argu-

llude to the fact that ordi their subjects enjoy some d ged to he reduced to a a foreign power, but that p the almost daily record o The report is signed of Maine, Watson of Oh fork, Hickman of Penns Indiana, and Bingham of

Resolved, That the C of Kansas, be and are he send for persons and p itnesses upon oath or affin Mr. Stephens, of Georgia xpressing the views of ommittee; which he read This report is also very v ins that Mr. Reeder's sol Elections to be to devolv f Elections and on the Ho fie Alidity of the Territor Mr. Whitfield was elected; he ground that the memi law were not themselves eturned. It is to establi er wishes to send for per ting the House not only the also of the members of T Legislatures, which of conwould be assuming a position taining to the House, and precedent of

Washington, March 10 .- The Committee Elections have prepared a report on the matter of the contested seat of the eighth Congressions listrict of Illinois. The report declares the the member from that district was not du cted, and that the seat is vacant COLD WEATHER .- New York, March 10

The weather is extremely cold. This more the thermometer was seven degrees below zero Boston, March 10 .- The thermometer at sup rise this morning was down to zero in this city.

At White River Junction, at the same hour, If the House conclude the

shall be gone into, in the opin the end would be the better a

commissioners to Kansas, totas may be pertinent and cot as may be pertinent and con much delay, inconvenie not prove utterly impractica. This report is signed by M Georgia, Oliver of Missouri, bana.

Mr. Hickman moved tha sideration of the subject be

. X.

and the whole o lis discourses are ey are downright, truths to the pres-

State of Illinois, as born in Westa graduate he writer of this room-mate with

known throughout in he was elected ual to the duties ch were executed

The Bench and

report on the matter ighth Congressional report declares that trict was not duly

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. First Session. Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

HOUSE. The House rejected the deficiency appropri ation bill, on account mainly of its containing a clause proposing to abolish the present ma-rine hospital system, for the care of the sick and disabled seamen, and giving the Secretary of the Treasury the discretion to make contracts for their treatment. Subsequently the House passed the bill with this objectionable feature stricken out of it, retaining the appropriation of \$150,000 for the relief of sick and dis-

> Wednesday, March 5, 1856. SENATE.

Mr. Crittenden presented resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, insisting upon the duty of the United States, in all future treaties duty of the Officer States, in an interded resides with foreign countries, to see that the great staple of tobacco is placed on an equal footing with the other agricultural interests of our ommon country.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance,

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings be instructed to inquire and report balance at what price the lots belonging to private individuals within the following lims, can be purchased, viz: commencing at the orth gate of the Capitol and following Delaware avenue to its intersection with B street north; thence along B street to Third street north; along Third street to its intersection with B street south; along said street to New Jersey avenue, and along said avenue to the south gate of the Capitol. And that in each ssive, he shall note the amount of such ex-

cess in his report.

Mr. Controller's resolution, affirming the plant of Mr. Tomasbull to his seat, came upamong those who signalized themselves by op-position to it, were Messrs. Pugh of Ohio, and part of Michigan, who took the ground that dition to those determined by the Federal Constitution. The opinion of the Senate general-ly was adverse to this view; and on the question, Shall the resolution pass? it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bell, Bright.

rown, Butler, Cass, Collamer, Crittenden. Dodge, Durkee, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Hunter, James, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Sumner, Toucey, Wade, Wilson, and Yulee-35. NAYS-Messrs. Clay, Iverson, Johnson, Jones

Lowa Pagh, Slidell, Stuart, and Weller-8. on of the special order, being the motion to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, in answer to a call for in-formation in relation to the disturbances in

Kansas.

Mr. Butler rose and addressed the Senate at length, with all that earnestness and zeal which so pre-eminently characterize him, defending he character of General Atchison from all the mputations cast upon him in the course of the debate, and contending that this distinguished citizen of Missouri, so far from promoting vionce, had done all in his power to allay angry A discussion of a personal character sprung

p, led off by Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut, who leig understood, in the course of his remarks, cast imputations on the Republican Sena tors, was answered in severe terms by Messrs. Hale, Wilson, and Seward. Mr. Toucey, rejoining, disclaimed all intention of wounding the

tions to report the reasons upon which such authority is asked by the committee, submitted

The report is exceedingly voluminous. It ommences by representing that the allegation the part of Governor Reeder is, that the chosen, was imposed upon the people of the Territory by a foreign invading force, who seized upon the Government, and have exercised it wing questions:

1. The necessity of having an investigation

whole people of the Union; that it is the theme

dential message and proclamation; and hat the sovereign States in the different porthat me sovereign states in the union have considered the propriety of an interference by men and arms; that

and the new and almost unprecedence of the proposed by the committee,

If the resolution should be adopted, the witpower has seized upon the Territory, and govvolves the existence of self-government; and that it cannot be settled by groping among assertions and denials, but only by facts proven. the people are now contesting to the result of the people are now contesting to the people are now to take testimony of men who were in the Territory and not wish to hear. They desired to take testimony of men who were in the Territory and not wish to hear. They desired to take testimony of men who were in the Territory and not wish to hear. They desired to take testimony of men who were in the Territory and not wish to hear. They desired to take testimony of men who were in the Territory and not wish to hear. They desired to take testimony of men who were in the Territory and not wish to hear. They desired to take testimony of men who were in the Territory and not wish to hear. he people are now contesting the seat through him; and that even if this were not so, still Congress could and should investigate it, if a

asonable doubt exists as to the right of Mr. Upon the third point it argues that a commis-Upon the third point it argues that a commis-on to take depositions would be fruitless; that e President regards the presence of the army ere as necessary to preserve peace, and the secution of the commission would bring the ecution of the commission would bring the the President regards the presence of the army a seesestion of the commission would bring the a sense of justice on the part of the majority, belligerent parties face to face, and incite to which he would be astonished to see wanting,

witnesses upon oath or alimmation.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, submitted a report expressing the views of the minority of the committee; which he read to the House.

This report is also very voluminous. It maintains that Mr. Reeder's sole object in his application seems to be to devolve on the Committee of Elections and on the House the inquiry into the validity of the Territorial law under which her ground that the members who passed that law were not themselves properly elected and returned. It is to establish this that Mr. Reeder wishes to send for persons and papers, making the House not only the judge of the qualificatious and returns of its own members, but

Mr. Hickman moved that the further con

gress would remove these odious enactments and secure to the people the exercise of their and secure to the people the exercise of their rights and privileges. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, from its inception, was a conspiracy against Freedom, and the whole object of the Kansas and Nebraska measure was to supplant free labor and free institutions, in the former Territory, by slave labor and slave institutions. He earnestly argued against the extension of Slavarr.

extension of Slavery.

Mr. Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania, replied to his colleague, and defended the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska act.

Mr. Brenton, of Indiana, then obtained the

floor.

The pension bill was taken, up and laid aside Mr. Hunter, from the committee of the reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications, &c.

On motion by Mr. Brown,

On motion by Mr. Brown,

C. D. Mic.

The pension bil was taken up and the fouse, as was also the military academy appropriation bill.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourn-

> Thursday, March 6, 1856. SENATE.

Mr. Douglas made an explanation in regard gate of the Capitol and following Delawenue to its intersection with B street thence along B street to Third street along Third street to its intersection street south; along said street to New avenue, and along said street to New avenue, and along said avenue to the gate of the Capitol. And that in each here he may think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the facts of the report of the Communication in regard to the report of the Communication in the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the many think the sum asked is extent to the prepared, it would be read in open committee. There had been perfect freedom of communication between himself and Mr. Collamint, in regard to the report of the Committee on Territories on Kansas affairs. It was not yet prepared. When prepared, it would be read in open committee. There had been perfect freedom of communication between himself and Mr. Collamint, in regard to the facts of the report.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, introduced a bill for the construction between himself and Mr. Collamint, in regard to the facts of the report.

The below the fact of the construction between himself and Mr. Collamint, in regard to the facts of the r

passed.
Mr. Sumner called up a resolution, previously submitted by him, in relation to the Sound dues. He addressed the Senate at considerable dues. He addressed the Senate at considerable length, going into a constitutional argument to prove that the President had transcended his powers in giving notice to Denmark that the treaty was abrogated.

A long discussion ensued, in which Messrs.

Mason, Seward, Fessenden, Toucey, Cass, Collamer, Stuart, Crittenden, and others, participated and the settled with calmness, and

ted, when the resolution was modified at the suggestion of Mr. Mason, and accepted by Mr. Sumner, by striking out the following: "Such legislation be not necessary forthwith, in order to supply a defect in the notice of the purpose of the United States to abrogate the said treaty, which the President has undertaken to give to Denmark without the authority of an act of Congress, and in disregard of the function of the House of Representatives in the abrogation of all existing laws," so that it would read, "to consider whether there be any defect in the no-tice which has been given, which such legislation may be necessary to remedy;" in which shape it was adopted. And at a late hour the Senate adjourned to

Monday. House.

The House passed the two appropriation bills reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole House.

The Speaker stated that the regular order that the regular order than the consideration of the follows: of business was the consideration of the follow ing resolution, reported yesterday from the Committee of Elections:

Resolved, That the Committee of Elections,

n the contested election case from the Territo ry of Kansas, be and are hereby empowered to send for persons and papers, and to examine

witnesses upon oath or affirmation.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, being entitled

ommences by representing that the allegation might not be the purpose of the committee, was to still more inflame the public mind upon the provisions of which General Whitfield was thosen, was imposed upon the people of the committee, but should confine himself of the example of the majority of the committee, but should confine himself to the question before them in its naked proportions.

It seemed to him that the committee had en wer since, and that the people there are in a subjugated state. It then discusses at length Kansas. They had given undue confidence to rumor; and he had no idea that the taking of testimony in that Territory would be attended

he effect of the act of Governor needing certificates of election to a portion of imagined.

He did not think that the reasons pre with the disastrous results that the majority Be Legislature.

3. Whether the evidence to establish the facts as be had satisfactorily by depositions.

Upon the first point it is urged that the state the question was this, or no other mode, there the question was this, or no other mode, there are the property of the question was the question was the question was the questio Upon the first point it is taged to the feelings of the might be some reason in the request of the might be some reason in the request of the committee; but such was not the case. The question was between the old established mode and the new and almost unprecedented one pro-

nesses that would be brought here would be willing witnesses—in the language of the law, "swift witnesses." These were the men whom they did not wish to hear. They desired to wise to depart from the principles and mode of

investigation pointed out in the law relating to contested elections.

He then replied to the objections which had been urged against the validity of the law under which Mr. Whitfield claimed his seat, mainarbitration.

a sense of justice on the part of the majority, bestilities; that it would be equivalent to an effort to obtain testimony on a battle-field, and that commissioners would be powerless to preserve peace.

In the course of the argument, the committee allude to the fact that ordinarily in despotisms, their subjects enjoy some degree of peace and quiet, while in Kansas the settlers are not only alleged to be reduced to a state of vassalage to a foreign power, but that personal safety is unknown, and murder and outrage are said to be the almost daily record of its bistory.

The report is signed by Measta. Washburn of Maine, Watson of Ohio, Spinner or New York, Hickman of Pennsylvania, Colfax of Indiana, and Bingham of Ohio, and concludes by the interests of the nation, and the saction of the part of the majority, which he would be astonished to see wanting, and showed that, however party feeling might inflame the mird, yet there was a point at which good men would pause. Gov. Reeder had not been elected by virtue of any law, and therefore was not entitled to the seat claimed by him.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, supported the resolution, declaring that he did so because he would have the law vindicated, and would go as far as any man in support and maintenance of the army at this time. The report is signed by Measta. Washburn of Maine, Watson of Ohio, Spinner or New York, Hickman of Pennsylvania, Colfax of Indiana, and Bingham of Ohio, and concludes the proposition of the following the mirch would be astonished to see wanting, and be atonished to see wanting, and be aton

It was not claimed, in the report of the mi-Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Elections, in the contested election case from the Territory of Kansas, be and are hereby empowered to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses upon oath or affirmation.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, submitted a record

Mr. Crawford argued that Governor Reederepresented a revolutionary movement outside of the regularly established Government of Kan-

out the consent of the people, in violation of the law, and by the act of lawless invaders? It was for the purpose of deciding this question, that the committee asked for power to send for persons and papers.

He proceeded to make out the "probable cause," in support of the request to send for persons and papers, saying that the usurpers, assuming to be the Legislature of Kansas, had violated the organic law of the Territory. He severely criticised their acts in support of Slavery, which suppressed the utterance even of suppose the suppressed the utterance even of supposes the suppose that I was opposed to the repeal of the lackson and Benton school, and I do not intend to abandon that faith." He is aware that, by the Democratic test of the present day, "Jefferson and the illustrious of the lackson and Benton school, and I do not intend to abandon that faith." He is aware that, by the Democratic test of the present day, "Jefferson and the illustrious of the lackson and Benton school, and I do not intend to abandon that faith." He is aware that, by the Democratic test of the present day, "Jefferson and the illustrious statesmen of every age of the Republic would be excluded from the party which they founded and made triumphant."

As to the Missouri Compromise, he says: "I was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and is selling at 100s. for Cleveland brands. He time should come when an invading force from Missouri shall interfere position he maintained when a candidate for invading force from Missouri shall interfere

and papers, and to examine witnesses upon oath

and papers, and to examine witnesses upon out.

Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, a member of the Committee of Elections, contended that the House could not, with any sort of justification, adopt a resolution conferring upon the committee the extraordinary power which the majority sought to obtain.

He then referred to the Emigrant Aid Societies were formed in Massachusetts, or slewhere.

Mr. Oliver. Does not the gentleman know the strength of the Massachusetts chartered a company for company for the company of the company in the company in the company in the company of the company in the company of the company in the company in the company of the company in the comp

ties, whose only object, he declared, was to defeat an ordinary act of Congress by extraordifeat an ordinary act of Congress by extraordinary proceedings—by an association of med and capital. In this connection he contended that Governor Reeder, when Governor of Konsas, accommodated his movements to the action and convenience of those societies, and he charged upon him all the trouble, strife, and bloodshed, that had attended the disturbances in Kansas. Mr. Cumback, of Indiana, remarked that the gentleman from Missouri had recently become a convert to the Democratic party, and new converts were always zealous to proclaim the doctrines they had but just embraced.

Mr. Oliver inquired, if the gentleman had not become a convert from the Democratic to

the Republican party?

Mr. Cumback. No, sir. When I was con nected with the Democratic party, its doctrine was that Congress had the right, and should exercise it, to prevent the extension of Slavery into free territory; and when it receded from that doctrine, I let it slide. I never will go with

any party, by whatever name, that will not stand up for the doctrines of our fathers.

He denied that men had gone from the North merely for the purpose of controlling the insti-tutions of Kansas, and without the intention to become citizens of that Territory. Some of them might have returned, but their intention

according to the principles which regulated courts. He maintained that the House could not impugn the act of the Legislature under which General Whitfield had been elected. Governor Reeder having decided that the members of that Legislature had been duly chosen, and having commissioned them, and sent a message recognising their acts as legal, thel House had no right to open that investigation, because they could not go behind the

record.
Mr. Walker, of Alabama, contended that
Governor Reeder and General Whitfield were
in no legal and technical sense contestants for
the seat of Delegate from Kansas. Governor Reeder did not present himself in the attitude of a contestant, and it therefore followed that there was no fact in the contest that demanded prove the validity of the law under which Gen. Whitfield had been elected.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, then obtained the

floor, but yielded to a motion that the House adjourn.

Numerous bills and resolutions were intro duced, and the House then adjourned.

Monday, March 10, 1856. SENATE.

The bill relating to punishments in the peni

tentiary, and the bill for regulating the terms of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia,

NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Bell of Tenn., Collamer, Fessenden, Foot, Hale, Harlan, Houston, Seward, Sumner, Wade, and Wilson—12. Mr. Bell, of Tennesse, stated that he had voted against the bill because it was not specific ough in its appropriations, and also because he thought there was no such exigency now as

Mr. Weller was willing to make the bill mor specific. He did not apprehend war, but while the treasury was full, it was well to make preparation for any emergency which might arise.

Mr. Seward would vote for the bill, if it was mended so as to make definite appropriations or specific purposes.

Mr. Toucey hoped the chairman of the com

mittee would move a reconsideration of the vote just taken, in order to make such amendment Just taken, in order to make such amendment as would meet the wishes of other Senators.

The vote was then reconsidered, and Mr.
Weller submitted an amendment making specific appropriations, which was agreed to.

Government to refer to arbitration the Central American controversy, and said that he did not see how such a question could be referred to

arbitration.

Mr. Hale opposed the bill on several grounds.

He did not believe in the propriety of the national
armories. He could see no more necessity
of having the national arms manufactured in national machine shops, than of having the uniforms for the army made in national tailor's shops. Nor did he admit the necessity of an

there was imminent danger of war with England, and did not believe that the administraarbitration of the treaty question.

Messrs. Bell and Seward defended themselves

rom charges of inconsistency made by Mr. The Senate adjourned, leaving the bill to come up to morrow as ununished business. HOUSE.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, reported the consular and diplomatic and the army appropriation bib. Mr. Crawford addressed the House to show the impropriety of the Committee of Plections being empowered to send for persons and pa-pers in the Kansas election case.

formed no Emigrant Aid Societies. The peo-ple go to Kansas of their own accord, and have

GLOBIOUS VICTORY CHERRY CREEK, CHATHAM Co., N. Y., February 20, 1856.

To the Editor of the National Era: Never has this town obtained so signal and Never has this town obtained so signal and triumphant a political victory as the Republican party obtained yesterday, over the combined force of the self-styled Democratic and American parties. The entire ticket for town officers was elected, by an average majority of twenty-five—Supervisor, 39; "Town Superintendent 42"

The truth of the case is, a public meeting called on Thursday evening last, in which called on Thursday evening last, in which the citizens were invited to participate, and ticket nominated at that meeting was elected, by an average majority of twenty-five—Supervisor, 39; "Town Superintendent 42"

REPUBLICATION OF THE TRUE OF THE

Mosday last, as an "American victory, by the subtile work of the sale is, a public meeting and triumphant a political victory as the Republicange and the critical victory and the sale of the sale is a public meeting and the critical victory and the sale of the sale is a public meeting and the critical victory and the sale of the sale is a public meeting and the critical victory and the sale of the sale is a public meeting and the critical victory and the sale of the sal

Jamag disclaimed in therhold of would migrate leading of any Senator.

Mr. Blovs:

Mr. Blovs:

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, being entitled to the fisor, at the request of Mr. Phelps, of the same committee to which had been recommittee of Elections on the subject under consideration, with instructions.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, being entitled to the floor, at the request of Mr. Phelps, of the same committee to which had been recommittee to which the substitute of the city having removed all that affects its maritime character. As to Military Affairs, appropriating three millions of the substitute offered therefor by Mr. Dung of consideration, with instructions.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, being entitled to the floor, at the required to the works on the north side of Sebastopol be considered as a land fort, the complete ruin of the city having removed all that affects its maritime character. As to Military Affairs, appropriating three millions of the substitute offered therefor by Mr. Dung of the substitute offered therefor by Mr. Dung of the substitute of the purchase of armaments for fortifications, and the alteration and manufactor is proved to the substitute offered therefor by Mr. Dung of the substitute offered therefor by Mr. Dung of the substitute of the purchase of a ramade to the city having removed all that affects its maritime character. As to Mr. Boyce, for the purchase of a ramade to the three will be one sidered to the two wils; with the works on the north side of Sebastopol be considered as a land fort, the complete white works on the north side of Sebastopol be considered as a land fort, the complete where, and the circuit of the city having removed all that affect ty, not as a Republican or Democrat, F. C. Sherman, a Democrat of the old school, always, up to the present crisis, acting with Douglas.

The foreign vote of this city is very large, probably a majority, and two-thirds of this is against Nebraska. Know Nothingism is reported to be strong, for heretofore, by an art-ful alliance or attachment to other influences, it has seemed to have carried the day. There is really enough of Know Nothingism to consolidate the foreign vote.

Immediately on Mr. Sherman being called out, simultaneously with the representative of the Order from this city in Philadelphia moving the Develop plank of the Argeing plank.

squad in the Councils, brought out the name of the hatti-scheriff of Gulhaneh. 2. Guaranty of ancient ecclesiasticant "nominated as an American," for the double purpose of making capital out of Nierraska, by killing him with the foreigners, of crowing over the victory, if he should happen to be elected by Anti-Nebraska votes. That is now the ouly way in which this Order can "have a name to live," by getting in a position to shout or claim a triumph, whichever side turns up. This has been the practice, as witness it.

ever way the cat should jump.
Yesterday, Dyer was elected—one third of the Know Nothings voting for him, and the other two thirds silently voting or staying away, and rendering no efficient aid at the polls, as they had been wont to do, and had been expected to do. In correspondent pected to do. In consequence of the lack of watchfulness and efficiency at the polls, hundreds of illegal votes were cast. Anti-Nebraska foreigners rallied to a man, to defeat the so-called Know Nothing candidate; while Douglas Now Nothings, now controlling the Chicago Councils, voted for Dyer; among the number, it is reported beyond dispute, were the editors of the Native American paper. So the affiliation proposed at Philadelphia is working the end.

at the demonstration against Nebraska, we have reason to rejoice that Know Nothingism is used up. It has over acted itself, played too openly for Slavery, and has at length opened the eyes of the blinded and honest multitude that have

followed its signs. You may bet the world, that Chicago is as true to Freedom as ever, and if Know Nothing. ism vaunts itself again, it will be the Douglas platform, not with the intelligent foreign vote, as now, but against it.

Mr. Sherman received over four thousand votes, and an increase of one thousand or fifteen hundred over any successful Anti-Nebraska candidate. Fifteen hundred illegal votes were cast for Dyer, as can be shown by facts, and the average of population with the wards where the polls were properly protected. A contest

On the Nebraska ticket for alderman was one of the two oldest Abolition voters of the city, of 1840 date, yet true, but standing in this po-sition as an anti-Know Nothing. The other o the two oldest voters is said to have been a sup porter of the Dyer ticket. This diversion was a part of the game of triumph, which will be made use of to carry grist to the Douglas mill. So you see, things were pretty well "mixed."

LETTER FROM MR. BLAIR, OF ST. LOUIS.

In the House not only the judge of the qualifications and returns of its own members, but also of the members of Territorial and State Legislatures, which of course follows. This would be assuming a position not properly pertaining to the House, and would establish a peccedent of a dangerous tendency.

If the House conclude that the examination shall be gone into, in the opinion of the minority the end would be the better attained by sending for Gov. Reeder? It must be expected to the Territory had be assuming a position not properly pertaining to the House, and would establish a precedent of a dangerous tendency.

If the House conclude that the examination shall be gone into, in the opinion of the minority the end would be the better attained by sending for Gov. Reeder? It must be each gone into, in the opinion not properly pertaining to the House, and would be the better attained by sending army, and was Gen. Whitfield here without the consent of the people in violation of the question.

If the House conclude that the examination shall be gone into, in the opinion of the minority the end would be the better attained by sending for Gov. Reeder? It must be excluded to the Territory had be assuming a position not properly pertaining to the House, and would establish a pertaining to the House, and would establish a den wantonly trampled upon and disregarded. And, this being the case, it concerned the people of Kansas chosen Gen. Whitfield here without the consent of the people of Kansas, that is necessary to a proper until the resolution of the committee, accusing those on the other side of an intention of stifling such and the people of the question.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, contended that the Gonders of the House of Elections have abandoned the issue raised by Gov. Reeder, and call on the Indian the Committee of Elections have abandoned the issue raised by Gov. Reeder, and call on the Indian the Committee of Elections have abandoned the isue raised by Gov. Reeder, and call on the Indian the Indian the Indian the

Mr. Oliver. Does not the gentleman know that Massachusetts chartered a company for controlling the institutions of Kansas, with a capital of five millions of dollars?

Mr. Kunkel. I know nothing about it. Settlers are there now, and others are on their way. Notwithstanding the violence enacted in Kanthard Massachusetts of the settlers are there now, and others are on their way. Notwithstanding the violence enacted in Kanthard Massachusetts of the settlers are there now, and others are on their way. sas, freemen are not easily frightened. He would tell the gentleman that there were no would tell the gentleman that there were no men on earth who will more firmly maintain their rights than Pennsylvanians, and sell their lives more dearly. He [Mr. Oliver] must not involve them in illegal acts.

A message was here received from the President, asking an appropriation of \$300,000, for the suppression of hostilities in Oregon. Additional contents are also as the description of time. But the wagon itself is past repair. It is damaged awfully in the body. The attempt, a short time ago, to Fill-more Pro-Slaveryisto into it then it could possibly here has veryism into it than it could possibly bear, has literally crushed the old vehicle. In Gardner, Monday, the Americans ran a separate ticket, and were badly defeated.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:
The Bee claims the town election in Chelsea, on Monday last, as an "American victory."
The truth of the case is, a public meeting was called on Thursday evening last, in which all the citizens were invited to participate, and the

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES. Constantinople advices of the 7th mention that the conferences respecting the Constitu-tion of the Danubian Principalities have been they may be annexed to the general treaty of peace. The following are said, by telegraph,

by ver temporal and judiciel power. 4. Equality of started the ball, as you will see by the proceedings the News, all religions. 5. Abolition of persecution or punishment on account of change of religion. 6. Admission of Christians to State offices. 7. Introduction of civil tribunals for the Rayahs, the only paper of this city, has refused to publish, or even mention.

The public All the Languages used in the Empire. 10. The cruiting among the Rayahs, (military service to be open to Christians.) 13. Christians may freeive military honors. 14. Reform of the provincial authorities. 15. Right of Franks to possess real estate in Turkey. 16. Direct taxs at in. 17. Improvement of highways. 18. Public budget. 19. Christians to be represented in the Council of State. 20. Establishment of a condition of state of the state Central Committee of the condition of state of the state Convention. It is understood that an Address and Resolutions on the state Convention. It is understood that an Address and Resolutions on the state Convention of the State Weller submitted an amendment making weller submitted an amendment making of cific appropriations, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hunter then spoke in favor of increasing the national defences.

Mr. Cass said that England had suffered so much in the Russian war, that it was not at all unlikely that she might try to retrieve her reputation by a war on the Western Hemisphere. He cation by a war on the Western Hemisphere. He had not been the process of the England had suffered so much in the Russian war, that it was not at all unlikely that she might try to retrieve her reputation by a war on the Western Hemisphere. He had not been the practice, as witness the crowing over the election of Banks, the mouthing as a renegade, or hail him as a victor, which ever way the cat should jump.

Dear was elected—one third of the provincial authorities. 15. Right of Franks to be open to Christians.) 13. Christians may receive military honors. 14. Reform of the provincial authorities. 15. Right of Franks to highways. 18 provide a authorities. 13. August of Franks to possess real estate in Turkey. 16. Direct tax-ation. 17. Improvement of highways. 18. Public budget. 19. Christians to be represent-ed in the Council of State. 20. Establishment

of a credit bank for commerce. 21. Reform of the currency. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, March 8 .- The Cunard steamer

Africa has arrived here, with three days' later dates from England. She brings no intelligence of the missing steamer Pacific.

The arrangements for the Peace Conference the German papers, give reasons for a continu-ance of the war, and state that at no point has the former energy in the military department

been abated.

It is said that the amount of frauds of which Mr. Sadlier (who recently committed suicide) was guilty was not much short of £1,000,000 worth of railway shares and mortgages. He had also committed crimes of the most diaboli-

cal description.

The Rothschilds have taken the whole of the new English loan, and the money article in the London Daily News of Saturday says: "The funding of the new loan by the Rothschilds at about 90 produced a fall of ½ per cent. in consols, although subsequently they partially recovered from this decline, and closed at 91. The aggregate subscription for the loan reached thirty million pounds."

The British Parliamentary proceedings are

unimportant, and there is nothing of in from France and other parts of Europe. A portion of the advanced squadron of the Baltic fleet had steamed up, and was ready to leave Spithead on the evening of the 22d.

Later correspondence received from the Crimea states nothing of interest. In Constantion of eight weeks. The railroad bill was lost be nople there was great commercial confusion and a material decline in prices. LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.—The Cotton market in

quiet. Middling and lower qualities have de-clined 1-16. Sales for the week 50,000 bales, of which speculators took 7,000 bales. Orleans middling  $5\frac{\pi}{4}d$ .; Orleans, fair  $6\frac{\pi}{4}d$ .; Uplands, middling 5 10-16d; fair,  $6\frac{\pi}{4}d$ . Estimated sales to-day 7,000 bales; stock in port 430,000 bales; American 285 000 bales American 285,000 bales.

Breadstuffs have slightly advanced. Flour

morrow at one o'clock, and that both the reports be printed.

After some discussion, the motion was adopted.

After some discussion, the motion was adopted.

The President's message was then taken up in the Territory of Kansas. He reviewed the Committee of the Pricary of Kansas. He reviewed the Territory of Kansas, and condemned the laws in relation to Slavery passed by the Territorial Legislature. He hoped Congense would remove these odious enactments, and secure to the people the exercise of their Territory of Kansas, to send for persons the Territory of Kansas, to send for persons and concentration of the Nebraska and Kansas to send the Committee of the people of Kansas, and condemned the laws in relation to Slavery passed by the Territorial Legislature. He hoped Congense would remove these odious enactments, and secure to the people the exercise of their of Elections, in the contested election case from the Territory of Kansas, to send for persons and pages, and to examine the consideration of Elections, in the contested election case from the Territory of Kansas, to send for persons and pages, and concentration of the State of the Securation of Principles, Blair's the Missouri, the death of the people of that State, said that if emigrants from the Editor of the Motion of Principles, Blair's of that body.

Would maintain their rights, even to death.

Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, in behalf of the people of that State, said that if emigrants from the Editor of the National Era.

When August Editor of the Maisson Legislature, and while a member of the death.

Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, in behalf of the people of the State of the people of the State of the people of the State, said that if emigrants from the Editor of the Population of Slavery in principles of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and prejudicing the elections, in open definance of the principles of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and the consideration of the Committee of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and the provided the people of the Maisouri, behalf of the

through the Era. But there is another party that claims now to be heard.

Early in the campaign, H. P. Bennett was announced as the "People's Candidate," by the Pro-Slavery party in this city, who did appeal on his behalf to all the jealousies existing between the two sections of the Territory. Pierce's officials had made themselves odious to the greater portion of the People, especially those residing south of the Platte river; and Bennett proclaimed that Chapman, who was then in Ohio, but who was expected to be soon here, to become a candidate for Delegate also, was in league with the officials at Omaha; and these, with a strongly professed opposition to the Administration at Washington, he and his friends declared were the only issues they desired to make.

Now, what is it that has made the Adminis

Now, what is it that has made the Administration of Mr. Pierce so odious to the People of the country? Is it not the position which it occupies upon the Slavery question? But Mr. Bennett's opposition did not rest upon this, nor have we been able to ascertain upon what it does rest. He was formerly a Whig, but opposed Scott in the last Presidential superiors. posed Scott in the last Presidential campaign and now stands committed to the support of General Cass at the coming election. As the election neared, the Nebraska City News, Bennett's organ at this place, and the editor of which is his law partner, made weekly onslaughts upon Chapman, and upon all the people from Ohio, stigmatizing them as Abolition pie from Onio, stigmatizing them as Abolitionists, and every other appellation calculated to create a prejudice against them, and called upon the People to approve of "the liberal and enlarged views of Douglas & Co., by rallying around Bennett. During this time, the People who in the States were identified with the Free Soil party took up part in the context, and it

most prominent the was firmly resolved near he was firmly resolved new to vote for a Know Nothing. We feel, as we have before expressed, that "documents" are better than arguments. This change is through the circulation of the Era, Tribune, &c.

Yours, for the truth, J. B. Barcock.

CHICAGO CITY ELECTION.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1856.

To the Editor of the National Era:

As the election on which was held in this city esterday is regarded as of considerable importance beyond our limits, I wish to state the molitions and conclusions pertaining to it, to the public, through the National Era.

The Friends of the Nothing Era is through the National Era.

The Paris correspondent of the Lielegoland, and wishes, in order to avoid their destruction, that the costs and conclusions pertaining to it, to the public, through the National Era.

The Friends of the Nothing Era is through the National Era.

The Paris correspondent of the Lielegoland, and wishes, in order to avoid their destruction, that the works on the north side of Sebastopol be considered as a land fort, the complete ruin of the public, through the National Era.

The Friends of the Administration has sing. In State the following the prise its wit and droilery, and even recommend it to the serious persuant double states. Friends of the Administration has sing and as the United States. Friends of the Administration has sing and as the United States. Friends of the Administration has sing and as the United States. Friends of the Administration has sing and as the United States. Friends of the Administration has sing and the prise its wit and droilery, and even recommend it to the serious persuant of those its so scanning reported also to have a revived in Paris, and All Pasha was alone wanting to make the Congress complete.

The Paris correspondent of the Lielegoland, and wishes, in order to avoid their destruction, that the works on the north side of the city having removed all that affects is maritime character. As to live the prise of the molitical issue should be

the illegal veturns been thrown lout, Bennett would still have had a slight majority.

Chapman is a man of quiet, insinuating manners, and a politician by profession. Bennett is a man of unexceptionable private characters. suspended, in consequence of difficulties which have arisen; and it is stated that the question held a judgeship in Iowa. will be decided at the Paris Conferences. The twenty-one articles, embodying the rights and privileges of Christians under the jurisdiction of the Porte, will be sent to Paris, in order that they may be annexed to the general treaty of the page. The following are said, by telegraph.

occurred in the ladies' parlor of the National Hotel this afternoon. A Mr. Stuart, of Louisville, knocked down Mr. Mahon, a resident of The arrangements for the Peace Conferences at Paris were progressing favorably. Count Orloff had arrived, and the Conferences were to have opened on the 25th of February.

Letters from St. Paterskyng and Wassaw is the conference of the patents of requested Mr. Stuart, who hoarded at the hotel, Bu to withdraw from the house, and have also for-bidden Mr. Mahon the privilege of frequenting the ladies' parlor.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER-LOSS OF LIFE, &c.-Cincinnati, March 11.—In the collision be-tween the steamers Edward Howard and Henry Lewis, near Evansville, on Saturday, the assengers on the latter were saved by escaping hrough the hurricane deck. Twenty deck pas sengers and the crew were drowned. The weather here is intensely cold. The snow fell an inch deep on Sunday.

Explosion.—Philadelphia, March 11.—The steam turning establishment of Mr. Beck, in Master street, was destroyed, by the explosion of the boiler. Three persons were killed, two of whom were a Mr. Eckart and his son. The other is unknown. All the other workmen escaped. GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, March 8.—The General Assembly of this State adjourned to day, after a session tween the two Houses. FROM KANSAS.—Louisville, March 8.—A telegraphic despatch from Weston, Kansas, says that the Free State officers were installed at

Topeka on the 4th instant. Oxygenated Bitters, as a cure for dyspepsia, has n

equal; while in those many complaints which are sun-med up in the general name of weaknesses, growing out of an impoverished blood, it bears the palm from all compet-Soston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

A GENTS to engage in the sale of fine steel engravings, including the beautifully illustrated engraving of the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments. An active person, with only a small capital, can easily clear from \$50 to \$60 per month. For particulars, address

167 Broadway, New York

SPEECHES IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. EVEREIT, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. WADE, and Mr. WADE, AR. SWITH, Mr. SUMNER. TOGETHER WITH History of the Missouri Compromise, and Dan Webster's Memorial in regard to it; History of the Annexation of Texas, the Organization of Oregon Territory, and the Compromise of 1850. In one Pamphlet of 120 pages.

ce, twenty cents per copy, free of postage. Address
L. CLEPHANE, Secretary

OUR SLAVE STATES. A NEW WORK
BY F. L. OLMSTEAD,

AUTHOR OF Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England. ENTITLED AJOURNEY

THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES. Illustrated with Wood Cuts.
One vol. 12mo, cloth, 725 pages. Price \$1.25

Mrs. H. B. Stowe's Opinion. INTS. H. B. Stowe's Opinion.

[From a Letter in the Independent of February 23.]

The most complete and thorough work of this kind, however, is one entitled "Our Seaboard Slave States," by Mr. Frederic Olustead, already known to the public by his "Walks and Talks in England." Mr. Olmstead's book

Or if your 'backbone' is to bending inclined;
If you think the 'black pig' should not eat, holus bolus,
The 'swill' that to feed a whole herd was designed;
If a diet of 'dough' has not spoiled your digestion,
And refish of sound, manly, orthodox truth;
Then purchase the book, and, beyond any question,
You'll bless the gay pen of 'Our Cousin, Sol. Smooth.

To which must support of 'Our Cousin, Sol. Smooth.''
The extremes do now and then meet, as will be seen by the political complexion of the journals from which the following extracts are made.

Sheds an important light upon the foreign and domestic policy of this Government, under the present Administration. \* \* Under the guise of burlesque extravagaar za, the author presents a picture of our recent ciplomacy in Europe, which must suggest to every sensitile and patriotic American reader matter for serious and humiliating reflection.—New York Evening Post.

The New York Herald in reviewing no Europie has the control of the control

The New York Herald, in reviewing an English con

paratory to calling a State Convention. It is understood that an Address and Resolutions on strong conservative grounds, standing aloof from any "entangling alliance, and calling on all good Whigs to rally upon an independent platform," has been prepared; but as yet no definite action has been taken upon the matter,

Washington, March 9.—A disgraceful affray occurred in the ladies' parlor of the National

The conception of the book, as a whole, and of its visious parts, is excellent.—Criterion. They (the sketches) are keen and searching, with being malicious, and must prove vastly entertaining to who enjoy genuine satire.—N. X. Saturday Courier. The following are from the Press of England: It is a slow coach, that British public. Shelley may sa

Mr. Solomon Singath is a representative of "Young America," who makes his way to Washington in search of a place. The one he obtains from Mr Pierce is a sor of roving commission as envoy in general, which takes him to England and Ostend, among other places, to see heart the force of the control of the con

Whoever he may be who shelters himself behind the obriquet of Timothy Templeton, we know that he is a attrist of no mean order, and that his book will be thoroughly enjoyed. The spirit of the satire may be gathered from the following rather severe reflection to which Mr. Smooth treats the President.—London Literary Critic. Smooth treats the President.—London Literary Critic.

We have here a curious interweaving of political economy, social morality, and that pithy, apophtlematic philosophy peculiar to the observing Yankee, closely beyand up and blended in a terrible satire. \* \* There is an amount of homely and worldly wisdom scattered throughout which will be found an ample compensation for the time bestowed on the book.—London Weekly Dispatch.

Containing, under the mask of irresistible humor, a hitter satire on the present Government of the United States, with some sly and well-directed insinuations on the manners of John Bull and the North American Colonnes attached to the errown of Great Britain.—Plymouth Herald.

A work deeply interesting. 88 possessing a louch of in. A work deeply interesting, as possessing a touch of in-ernational politics. Brother Jonathan is telling Mr. Bull of his inults in as quieta way as possible, without wishing o stir up war between the two nations. The work recom-neuds uself for its sprightliness, and should be read in

The author discovers here and those a polish of style hat leads us to suspect him of using a diction not his own, to preserve his incog. This is not the first time he has welded, a pen, or levelled withering satire. To those who would learn more of the present Government of the United States, we cannot do better than recommend a perusal of his singular book. They will be amused and instructed.—Newcastle Guardian.

Price-fifty and seventy-five cents. MILLER, ORTON, & MULLIGAN, Publishers 25 Park Row, New York, and 107 Genesee street, Auburn.

JUST PUBLISHED,

VIE MONUMENT: or, Eleven Years Progress ormation among the Colored People of the Dis diumbia, containing 32 pages, in pamphlet form. icents. Address

BALTIMORE, December 18.

DEAR SIR: I feel it to be due to you to say that a young ady, a member of my family, had been suffering for several years under a bronchial affection, and the disease eral years under a bronchial affection, and the disease had made such progress, notwithstanding the best medical aid had been consulted, that great fears were entertained that the disease with her, as with so many others, might speedily terminate in death. I was induced, through the persuasion of a friend, to try your Dr. Wistar's Balsain of Wild Cherry; and after she had taken three bottles, she elt entirely relieved of the attack.

Dr SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass. If genuine, signed I. BUTTS.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SEFH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents. TREES AND PLANTS. DARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New York, offer for sale a large assortment of Fruit and Ornamental rees, of thrifty growth and symmetrical form, with trubs, Roses, Vines, Exotic Plants, &c., including all the

THE MORMONS AT HOME. KANSAS AND UTAH,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

est varieties of each.

Catalogues furnished on application.

By Mrs. B. G. Ferris, wife of the late U. S. Secretary for Utah.

One volume, 12mo. Price, 75 cents.

One volume, 12mo. Price, 75 cents.

PORTIONS of this work have appeard in Putnam's Monthly, under the title of Life Among the Mormons, and have been received by the Press and the public with the strongest evidence of commendation and interest. The facilities enjoyed by the author for apprehending the general public polity of the Mormon lenders, and for observing the effect of this poilty upon the interior social and family life of the people, were such as to secure for her report p culinr and permanent value.

We add some opinions of the Press on that portion of the work that appears in Patnam's Monthly;

"Life Among the Mormons is continued in this number, and the writer paints to the life the fearful wickedness of the dreary infide-lity and sensual enormities of Mormondom. Pandemonium has no spot in Christendom where inaquity is carried on more perfectly in a wholesale way than in Utah Valley. A heathen-once turned away in disgust from the Paphian orgies at Cyprus, and said the Cyprians had deficed lust; but Brigham Young and his gang c uid give lessons to the Paphian priests."—Louisville Journal.

"The picture of the toathsome den of the unclean beasts in the Sait Lake Valley is drawn by a lady's modest but lively penci."—Burlington Daily Free Press.

"The problem of theoretic government in Utah is a subject just now absorbing public concernment. It is fortunate that it has engaged the able pen of the writer, who brings to her aid discrimination and impartiality."—Neta York Herald.

"The paper of Life Among the Mormons recounting the details of an actual visit to the Sait Lake Santam."

"The paper of Life Among the Mormons recounting the

DIX & EDWARDS, Publishers,
321 Broadway, New York.

CINCINNATI RETREAT FOR THE IN-IN charge of EDWARD MEAD, M. D., Editor of the American Psychological Journal, Lecturer on Insanity and Forensic Medicine, late Professor of Obstetrics, and formerly of Materia Medica, &c. formerly of Materia Medica, Ac.
This institution is open for the reception of patients. It
is a select establishment, presenting superior edvantages.
None but quiet patients are admitted. The long experionce of the Superintendent as a practitioner and teacher
affords a guaranty of kindiy care and the most snecessful
treatment.

Terms made known on application to Dr. MEAD, Cin-FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Washington County, New York, Washington County, New York.

SUPRIM Brick Buildings, well finished and furnished.

Twenty Professors and Teachers. Ladies' Department, with all the advantages of the best Female Colleges. Superior facilities in Languages, Music, and Painting. Board, Washing, Fuel, Furnished Room, Incidentals, and Tuition in Common English, for fourteen weeks, in advance, \$20.40. Reduced fire from Troy and Castleton, on the first and last day of each term. IJ-Spring Term opens March 27th, 1856. Scores have been necessarily rejected the presert Term, by their failure to make timely application. Apply, for Rooms or Catalogues, to the Principal, "Rev. Joseph E. King, A. M., Fort Edward Institute, New York."

A. ZAPPONE.

FOR the tenth year instructor in this place, of French, Spanish, Italian, &c., &c., Pennsylvania Avenue, 476 BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

For the alleviation of Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Asthma, Colds, and similar affections of the throat. THERE are no particular directions to be observed in

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

ANKERS, General Agents, and Dealers in Land
Warrants and Real Estate, Medson, St. Croix county,
isconsin, and Brunswick, Maine,
H. H. BOODY, Brunswick, Maine,
ALVIN BOODY, 4
G. JEWELL, JR., 4 Hudson, Wisconsin.

LITTLE GIANT

CORN AND COB MILL. 

ROSS SCOTT & Co., Philadelphia Lincoln County, Ky., Sept. 26, 1855. Sir: In compliance with the request of Mr. Hedges, one of the patentees of the Little Giant Corn and Cob Mill, I return to you, as their agent, the Mill No. 2, which I have used the past season, and upon which I have ground nearly nine thousand bushels. The wear of this Mill I consider inappreciable; but, as I have stated above, I return it at the request of the patentee, who wishes to satisfy himself upon this point by actual inspection.

Yours, truly. J. WAREN GRIGSBY. Mr. H. M. WEATHERFORD, Danville.

Testimonial of Cassius M. Clay.

WHITE HALL P. O., MADISON CO., KY.

GENTLEMEN: I write to express my delight at the work of the Little Giant. I did not trust to "the boys," this time; being at home suyself, I put it up and sot it a-going with one strong mare, that pulls it easily.

You have done more for your country than any twenty members of Congress, for the last twenty years. I would not give up my nill for \$150, or more.

I am, truly, your obliged, obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY. Messrs. Scott & Hedges, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENIS.

R. L. Allen, New York; Parker, White, & Gannet, Boston; Emory Bro., Albany; C. M. Widrig & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; James Wardrop, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Scott & Hedges, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. W. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.; James B. Chadwick, St. Louis, Mo.

471 LAND WARRANTS. LAND WARRANTS.

THE subscribers, having made a large addition to their active capital, are now prepared to purchase an unlimited quantity of Land Warrants, not only at the very highest market prices, but at times will pay more than any house in this city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York, and certainly always as much; and will deal very liberally with correspondents, forwarding Warrants by mail, always allowing them more liberal rates in consideration of the loss of time necessary for their transmission to this city, and our return drafts on Northern and Southern cities in payment. Address

J. M. CLARKE & Co., Bankers, and Dealers in Land Warrants, Washington, D. C.

J. M. CLARKE & Co., Bankers, and Dealers in Land Warrants, Washington, D. C. REFER TO—
Col. James G. Berret, Postmaster, Washington, D. C. Suter, Lea, & Co., Bankers, & 60.
All the Officers of the Banks in Wheelbag, Virginia. Beebee & Co., Bankers, New York, Peters, Spence, & Co., Bankers, Lysechburg, Va. Paul & Hinton, Bankers, Petersburg, Va. R. H. Maury & Co., Bankers, Richmond, Va. Cashier Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va. R. H. Maury & Co., Bankoss, Richmond, Va.
Cashier Bank of Vigginia, Richmond, Va.
Cashier Farmeya Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
Cashier M., and M. Bank, Parkersburg, Va.
James Robb & Co., Bankers, New Orleans,
J. W. Clark & Co., Bankers, Boston,
W. M. & J. C. Martin, Bankers, Charleston, S. C.
P. & A. Vinton, Bankers, New Philadelphia, O. 472

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

THESE Machines operate upon an entirely new principle, using no shuttle, but one needle, and two threads. They have been in operation in the hands of families and manufacturers sufficiently long to give them a thorough trial, and have given entire satisfaction. They are very signable in construction, and highly ornamental as we'll as useful, fatted to adorn a lady's parlor, or occurry. r occurr a less conspicuous posi

public.

Thousands of families can testify to their merits on all
Kinds of Family Sewing, white Shirt and Collar Manufacturers freely acknowledge their superiority over all others
for their work.

An examination of the Machines is respectfully solicit-

An examination of the Machines is respectful, at our offices—
No. 343 Brondway, New York.
134 Brondway, New Orleans.
126 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
38 South Seventh street, Philadelphia.
122 Market street, St. Louis, Missourt.
3 Albany street, Troy, New York.
488 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.
63 Court street, Boston. STITT & BROWN, Wool Dealers,

No. 12 South Front street, Philadelphia.

Brothers. For ton, D. C. dy to ask our-

estimate ther hich they enrich s one of these attention called ; though, since seen him term nt living preach his book is one of the New i eveloped by on ler light of th and rejoice is earnest gaze o os us better to whole, that, as n all its majestic

id make us hold so graphic is the mes to us, too, as "glad tidings" lown from heaven and pouring forth d the Church of andling his subloctrinal with the nest for the truth. e conscience, and rpitude of sinful inction to heal up poison still enver is of peace, peace but is ever ready ad, when, and no

ithout any evident illustrations seem iden, and enliven rom which, as you id be easy to ex which, thus culled, of thoughts, and hness and simple pe this book will deserves it, and the author may great Judge of ore known, canin every respect enjoy Dr. Guthed people. s. ionia, on the 28th

of intellect and his whole life. his large acquire-e act of justice to that he could not ecame a student is now President while on his way improved health. I by long and se-

d legal knowledge. of human kindness of human kindness, neighbor, he was and equitable to all. denly extinguished, the tongue are now lses he has alread a falling shore, wil se up and call him

York, March 10.
cold. This morning
degrees below zero.
thermometer at surto zero in this city.
at the same hour,
grees below zero.

resented to us on the 31st of December, 1855, he

Mark the date; dates are something in this

his message on the 24th of January, 185t-twen-

"Gircumstances have occurred to disturb the counce of governmental organization in the Territory of Kana, and produce there a condition of things which renders incumbent on me to call your attention to the subject, ar urgently to recommend the adoption by you of auc measures of legislation as the grave exigencies of the control of the

but sir I wish to do the President of the United

lieve, as some of the enemies of the President have undertaken to say, that he is a coward. I

do not believe that he is wanting in physical or in

men who were his competitors before the nominating Convention, that he is the equal to any of

them, and, in my judgment, superior to the man

of January, there was a marked improvement in

he might have read, I shall not undertake to say.

aughter.] But I will give you the proof

from him could be friendly to the Constitution See what a wonderful change is produced in twenty-four days. On the 24th of January he

"This interference, in so far as it concerns its prima causes and its immediate commencement, was one of tincidents of that pernicious agitation on the subject of condition of the colored persons held to service in soi of the States, which has so long disturbed the repose

Is there not a great improvement? "Enem

of the Constitution," in twenty-four days, are

converted into gentlemen laboring with misdi-rected zeal, but otherwise patriotic and law-

to form a State Constitution as revolutionary,

and says that if their measures are carried out, it

will be treason. Well, sir, perhaps it is very difficult to define and say exactly where people

little while, and then came to New Hampshi

speech to Governor Dorr, and closed with the

reserver, that were no people act in their originate overeign capacity in forming and adopting new systems overnment, they are not bound to conform to any rules.

5. Resolved, That the adoption of the people's Constituted by themselves.

5. Resolved, That the adoption of the people's Constituted by the bound in the hundre and forty-four votes, being an acknowledged and largujority of the whole male adult population of that Stat ras such an act of the people in their sovereign capacity is rendered it the paramount law of the State.

Now, to bring the point of these resolution

"Charter party," and see how it will then read. It would read in this wise:

He ought certainly to be willing to take such

he argument.

The President of the United States, in his mes-

sage of the 24th of January, goes on to state the illegal acts which have occurred to justify mili-

"One of the acts of the Legislative Assembly provide

were "cheerfully accepted by Mr. Pierce:"

of the Constitution."

ty-four days afterwards-he says :

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. would have had in regard to du election in Baltimore, of Boston, or New Orleans. He had no power. He omit ted the performance of no duty, bec use he had no powe had no right to make inquiry in order to interfere in the lections?

"I undertake to express the opinion, for one, as a mble member of this body "—

aid that distinguished Senator-

that we have no intelligence of any fact or of any state of things that would justify an interference with military power by the President with the troubles of Kansas, down to the period of which I am speaking."

That is the challenge, three times repeated, and repeated in such hot haste that it was put in on a motion to print. Entertaining the views which I do, I could not, it seems to me, sit still in honor and permit such a challenge as that to go forth to the country unanswered. I take issu omitted his constitutional duty, and that there was a state of facts which would justify and rai was a state of facts which would justify and call for his interference; and I will prove it out of his own mouth. The Senator from Connecticut goes on in his remarks, and styles the Convention lately assembled in Kansas Territory, for the pur-

pose of organizing a Constitution, "a spurious Convention." The President calls it "revolutionary"-the Senator from Connecticut, "spuriin order to meet this subject in the manner in which, in my judgment, it ought to be met, requires a little broader range of discussion than possibly may have been heretofore indulged in; and to do that, I shall go back to view the state of the country at the time of the passage of the much-talked-of Kansas act, and to present—or rather re-present-to the Senate and the country

When that bill was under consideration before the Senate, it was stated over and over, and over again, and declared by numerous Senators here to be a conceded fact, that Slavery never was to go into the Territory of Kansas. I shall make no ertion which I am not fortified with proof to sustain. It will be found, to proceed in the reg-ular order of the proof of this statement, that Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, in a speech delivered February 20, 1854, which is to be found in the twenty-ninth olume of the Appendix to the Congressional

Globe, on the 218th page, says:

"Here let me say to gentlemen of the South, that while I regard this as a mere shadow to them, it is removing the ban under which their citizens have labored; but it is not giving them any substantial, tangible, lasting benefit; and there is therefore the more reason why we of the North

That was the opinion of Mr. Pettit. Next i the order of time, I think, is a remark made by Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, which is to be found in the same volume, on the 224th page. Mr. Hunter

"Why should the North object to the removal of this estriction, and object to the passage of this bill? So far is the question of the extension of Slavery is concerned, is it to them a matter of any practical importance whether his bill passes or fails? Does any man believe that you will have a slaveholding State in Kansas or Nebraska? I confess that for a moment. I permitted such an illusion. contess that for a moment I permitted such an illusion rest upon my mind; but, upon a further examination of e subject, I came to the conclusion that it was utterly speless to effect any such thing."

On the 27th page of the same volume will be

"I have said that the question is of no practical im-

Then, sir, in the opinion of that honorable Senator, this was "so plain that no sensible man could possibly be ignorant of it, and no candid man could deny that, north of 36° 30′, soil and climate forbade the introduction of slaves: " and this, notwithstanding the fact that a large portion of Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and, I think, Kentucky, lies within the same parallels f latitude as Kansas. Notwithstanding these physical facts, the impression that Slavery could

and would not go to Kansas, was so strong on the mind of the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, that he said nobody but a fool was orant of it, and that nobody who had a partiof candor would deny it. This statement was put forth in the Senate, and gentlemen sat and eard, and nobody said "nay" to it: and so far as silence gives consent, it was admitted that every sensible and every candid man knew that Slavery could not go north of 36° 30'.

Well, sir, the proof does not stop there. The

next gentleman whom I will quote is Mr. Badger. His speech will be found in the same volume, on the 148th page. He says:

"I think, Mr. President, it is in the highest degree prob-is it in opposition of these Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, there will never be any slaves in them. I wave no more idea of seeing a slave population in either of them, than I have of seeing it in Mussachusetts; not a That is quite as strong as Mr. Brodhead. But. sir, I have more testimony. In the same volume, on page 318, I find that Mr. Toucey, of Connec-

"Why should Northern men object to it? Will the in-stitution be likely to prevail in those Territories? Climate, soil, the productions of the soil, forbid it. The laws of nature forbid it. The same general causes which ex-pelled that institution from the Northern States, and push-ed it south to the line which now bounds it, would pre-clude it from that region, or expel it if it came." In the same volume, on page 162, we have

some more testimony, though not from a friend of the bill. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, says and remember he was speaking in the Senate "I believe it is admitted that there is no great materi

mit what Mr. Everett said he was sure everybody admitted. I do not know but that it was due to candor for that somebody to get up and suggest to Mr. Everett, as he had not been here a great while, and might not be posted up in all the news on the subject, that he was a little too fast, and that there was somebody who did not admit it. corrected, even by the honorable gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] who, whatever other failings he may have in the eyes of those who differ from him on this subject, I believe never was accused of any want of candor in the avowal of his scholar and near-sighted politician at that time solemnly declare that he was sure he knew that everybody admitted that Kansas was not to be a slaveholding State; and if that was not, why, of

course, Nebraska was not.

The next testimony I have is that of Mr.
Thomson, of New Jersey. In the same volume, on the 257th page, he quotes Mr. Everett. Mr.
Everett, then, did not stand alone; he was endorsed; several gentlemen got up and added that they knew the same thing, and amongst them was Mr. Thomson, of New Jersey. He says:

and then he goes on and quotes what Mr. Everett that "everybody knew," and endorsed by R. Atchison, purporting to be from the Atalanta (Georgia) Examiner. I cut it from the New York Thomson, was further endorsed, in the same volume, on the 249th page, by Mr. Brodhead, of Georgia paper or not, I do not know. Mr. Atch son says, in this letter to Georgia: Brodhead was not content with that; he thought that, although Mr. Everett knew it, and every-body else knew it, he could add a little force to that knowledge; and he went on to prove, in the course of some remarks that will be found on the was true; and, so far as the book shows, nobody

t whom I have no doubt would be li ened to with great pleasure by the Senate. Mr. Cass, in the same volume, page 270, says:

"I do not think the practical advantages to result fre the measure will outweigh the injury which the ill-feeling the document of the discussion of this subject through the country is sure to produce. And I was confirmed the country is sure to produce. And I was confirmed the injury of the sense of the sense of the Sense of the Sense of Tennessee, [Mr. Jones.] by the Senstor from North Caroli [Mr. Badger,] and also by the sense of marks which fell from Virginia, [Mr. Hunier,] and in which the Sense of the S

That was the evidence before the Senate. That was the evidence before the Senate. I have given the opinions of Mr. Pettit of Indiana, Mr. Hunter of Virginia, Mr. Toucey of Connecticut, Mr. Thomson of New Jersey, Mr. Brodhead of Pennsylvania, Mr. Badger of North Carolina, "PLATTE CITY, December 15, 1855.

"DEAR SIR: I have read, with intense interest, so much of Governor Johnson's message to the Georgia Legislature as refers to our 'Federal relations.' The question of Siavery is the only one of vital importance at this time. Men who have the least interest in it are endeavoring to regulate and courtof the whole subject. Massachusetts—a State as far removed from the institution of Slavery and slaveholders as any in the Union—leads the van in the crusade; a State that has advanced as little money, and certainly shed less blood, for the acquisition of territory, Mr. Everett of Massachusetts, (who quotes, as sustaining him in his opinion, "what everybody knew,") Mr. Douglas of Illinois, Mr. Dixon of

Kentucky, Mr. Jones of Tennessee, and Mr. Cass, (who quotes all these.)
These sentiments went out to the country; they were spread far and wide; and if the testimony

nim, the President of the United States told him sion on the part of the North. It will furnish some every was "a great measure of Freedom". That t was "a great measure of Freedom." That tentiment went abroad, only confirming what everybody knew" before, (as Mr. Everett says,) at Slavery never could go there. What was he result of the dissemination of these views could not meet a politician who defended (in my own State and others,) anywhere, who was not not ready to prove to you that Slavery never could go to Kansas, and that this was reat measure of Freedom. Why, sir, I heard hat argued and reargued, just as long as I had

the patience to listen to it. The act was passed. It was passed on this showing, and on this pretence; and, so far as I listened to the debates—for I happened to be here during a part of them—or as I have read them since, I do not remember that a single man upon the floor of the Senate uttered a different senti-

Mr. SEWARD. I hope the honorable Senator will excuse me for saying that I certainly did. Mr. HALE. If the Senator had waited until I een that there was no necessity for his interrupbill who contradicted it-not one. Mr. BUTLER. I think the gentleman is in

more to do with the bill than any other Senator penly avowed that he would not vote for it except on the ground that it would remove the obstacle which prevented such slaveholders to go was his opinion, and he maintained it.

Mr. HALE. I do not know but that it may

have been so. I am speaking from recollection. I have read Mr. Atchison's remarks as well as I could, and I do not find that he so stated in the Senate. He was then the Presiding Officer of this body, and he did not speak on the bill at length; he spoke casually once, and I think but once, though he might have spoken twice; but his remarks were exceedingly brief. He has since avowed the sentiments alluded to by the Senator from South Carolina; but I think it will be found, by a reference to the record, that I am correct. do not speak unadvisedly on this point, for I have looked over the record very lately, and I think it will be found that I am correct. That the honorable Senator from Missouri (Mr. Atchison) at that time entertained such sentiments, I will not undertake to deny. What I am saving is, that, able to find by examination, not a solitary man who advocated the bill in the Senate intimated a different opinion from that which I have quoted from various Senators-that Slavery would not

Sir, the promulgation of those opinions here furnished an abundant argument for all the lesser lights of this new order of Democracy, who are to be found scattered all over the land. There was hardly a postmaster who was not posted up to hold an office under the General Government, in the Northern States, who was not ready to argue this question, and argue it exactly on this showing: that it was a great measure, calculated to produce equality among the States, but with-out the least possible idea that any practical consequences as regards the extension of Slavery would result from it. Sir, let me ask you, if these men, who were not so well posted up, were not justified in saying so, when Mr. Everett—who not only knew it himself, but knew that every-body else knew it—declared that Slavery could

never go there?
What was the result of the passage of the directed to passage. that it was done with the view of removing the great restriction imposed by the Missouri Comgret restriction imposed by the Missouri Comgret restriction imposed by the Missouri Comgreta restriction res Kansas act? You declared, when you passed it, great restriction imposed by the Missouri Compromise, and opening the Territory to everybody. The people of the North took you at your word; and they went there. How were they met? I do not propose to make any statements here on my own authority, but to give proof. There was much discussion, a few days since, as to what General Archicon had done and said and many General Atchison had done and said, and many commendations were passed on him. I have not a word to say against it. I knew General Atchvears, while I served with him in the Senate, and in personal intercourse I always found him to be an amiable and pleasant gentleman, and I shall let him speak for himself; I will give my authority. I desire to read an extract from a speech of General Atchison, delivered at Platte City, Missouri, on the 4th of the present month, which will be found in the New York may thus interfere, and although the Federal Daily Times of the 25th of the present month.

"The Territory was open for settlement, every man having an equal right to go from the North or South with their property. The Abolitionists of the North, failing to accomplish their vile purposes by law, resolved to effect it in opposition to law. They organized their Aid Societies, raised money and men, had three thousand preachers and their Aid by their Aid Societies, and the Abolition orators drumming up their forces, who

"I saw it with my own eyes. Those men came with Kansas-this going over of Missourians, as ad-

Remember, he is speaking to his Missouri

Mr. BUTLER. Is it from an anonyme

(Georgia) Examiner. I cut it from the New York Tribune. Whether it is a correct extract from the

"Let your young men come forth to Missouri and Kan as! Let them come well armed, with money enough to

Mr. GEYER. What is the date of that letter?

December 15, 1855; and I believe this letter he

gentleman, published on the same authority

dated Platte City, December 15, 1855, in which

the same date, though it is cut off in the extract before me. I have here a letter from the same

"You did so, and beat them. We, our party in Kansas ominated General Whitfield. They, the Abolitionists o, never returned!
"Well, what next? Why an election for members of Well, what next?

but as much longer as the judge sees fit. The honorable Senator from Tennessee, [Mr. Jones,] in commenting upon this law, finds a little fault with it. He thinks it is not quite severe enough, but he says it ought to have been a penalty of provisions ought to be hung on a very high galows—one as high as that old gallows on which Haman was hung. But, let us suppose the law to remain as it is; and let us suppose that a court was organized in the Territory of Kansas for the trial of offenders against this law: what would be done with a man who was found with a document in his pocket, reading in this way?

\*The Southern people have no RIGHT-natural, more or political—to enforce Slavery upon the new Termories. They have no more right to go there and hold slaves, than they have to do so in New Hampshire. The SLAVEND-ZRS HAVE NO MORE RIGHT TO PLANT SLAVERY UPON FREE TERRIFORY, THAN WE HAVE TO ABOLISH SLAVERY IN SOUTH Do you not think that would amount to ar

"inuendo," to say the least of it? Who is the author of that sentiment? The editor of the post morten remains, but was published as late as the 28th of December, 1848. That is the declathe 28th of December, 1848. That is the deciaration of the New Hampshire Patriot; and I suppose all of us know the relation which that paper is ustains to the present Executive of the United States. If any Senator does not, he may find it states of his first official acts, after he was He adds, however: "But Congress will do no I do not vouch for this; I only give it as it elected President, was to present to this editor a gold-headed cane, in token of the very high estimation in which he held him, and the m York Daily Times.

Mr. BUTLER. Signed "Randolph," I suppose Would it not come up to an "inuendo, or advice, or opinion?" That was in 1848. Now let me go Mr. HALE. I do not know what the signature is. It is the same paper that I handed to the honorable Senator from South Carolina a few back one year. Suppose a man should be tried under this law, and this document were found in moments ago.

Here is another extract from a letter signed D.

e Democratic party have heretofore done, that neither ery nor involuntary servitude should hereafter exist y territory which may be acquired by or annexed e United States; and that we approve of the votes of delegation in Congress in favor of the Wilmot iso."

What is that? One of the resolutions pass at the Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire, in October, 1847. It must have been a hard dose for them, for I was one of some unfortunate wight—one of those three those Senators whom they were thanking for voting for the Wilmot Proviso. Who were the much was said—should stray into Kansas with thousand clergymen, for instance, about whom so voting for the Wilmot Proviso. Who were the committee that produced this resolution? I will read some of their names. Amongst the gentlemen who reported that resolution was "John Noville" the Provisor of the produced this resolution was "John Noville" the Provisor of the produced that resolution was "John Noville" the Provisor of the produced that resolution was "John Noville" the Provisor of the produced that resolution was "John Noville" the Provisor of the produced that resolution was "John Noville" the Provisor of the produced that resolution? I will be produced that resolution? I will be produced this resolution? I will be produced the produced that resolution was "John Noville" t standard bearer, who is stumping the State of New Hampshire for the office of Governor to-

Another member of the committee that report-

President has shown his appreciation of Doctor Smith's patriotism, judgment, and politics, by appointing him to the highly important office of inspector of drugs in the city of Boston, with a salary of \$1,000 a year.

Another gentleman whose name I find among those who reported this resolution was Samuel Swasey. The President had such a high appreciation of his services, that he thought he must go a little higher than an inspector of drugs, and he was therefore appointed inspector and measurer at Portsmouth, with a compensation of over \$1,200 a year. I also find upon the committee who reported this resolution the name of another gentleman, Charles H. Pesslee, who has been rewarded by the President with the very lucrativa who reported this resolution the name of another gentleman, Charles H. Peaslee, who has been rewarded by the President with the very lucrative office of "collector of the customs and superintendent of light-houses" for the port of Boston, with a salary of \$6,400.

Well, sir, what do you suppose the New Hampshire Patriot said about the resolution which I have read, that was submitted by those gentless and the salar twen with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best; thou shalt not oppress him." (Deut., ch. 23, v. 15—18.) I do not give any meaning to this; but I only suggest whether this is not dangerous stuff to put into the hands of uneducated men, and whether it might not have a tendency to produce a "dangerous disaffection?" Would not a man be sub-

dence that one Southern State is resolved to concede in further.

"The Governor recommends, first, that the Legislature shall provide for the call of a Convention, upon the happening of a certain contingency. What is that contingency? If the Federal Government shall refuse Kansas or any other Territory presenting itself for admission into the Union as a State, because said Territory presents a Constitution similar, if not identical, with that of Georgia, that then Georgia, in Convention, will take steps to protect herself and her institutions; in a word, cut her connection with the Union. If, however, Georgia shows a determination, a fixed purpose, to carry out the recommendations of the Government, the contingencies will no larise. [Laughter.] That, you perceive, What next? In 1848—these men "I expect to be a citizen of Kansas; and if Kansas pro sents herself legitimately, having all the qualifications a State, and is rejected because her Constitution rec were inveterate sinners—[laughter]—the Legis-lature of New Hampshire, with an overwhelming Democratic majority, passed the following reso-

In the same letter he says:

as Governor to Kansas:

dent; but the Senator from Connecticut, speaking for the President, says that he has omitted no duty, because there was no state of facts which

would anthorize his interference. I do not know

hat there was; for I do not exactly know what

is necessary in order to justify an interference on the part of the President of the United States.

Now, sir, I will call the attention of the Senate

did interfere. I have before me the authentic record of a case lately argued before the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts, and amongst

of Alexandria, Virginia. The case was going on, in due course of law, in the city of Boston,

in the State of Massachusetts, and the President interfered by a telegraphic dispatch to the Federal

officials in Boston: "Incur any expense deemed necessary by the marshal and yourself for city

military, or otherwise, to insure the execution of

ney." Well, sir, does the President of the United States consider that the return of a fugitive slave

that a whole Territory was invaded, and every one of its citizens prevented from exercising the legit-

imate right of suffrage at the polls, constitute no case in which the President should interfere for

their protection? And yet, when there was a

slave to be returned, the President of the United

communication, but telegraphed to his officials

that the Treasury was wide open for them. "Put

did it pretty liberally, too, and I believe they were not satisfied until they had taken something over

\$30,000 of the funds of the Federal Treasury to

of this Government in the city of Boston, yet when the peaceable inhabitants of a Territory are

the Federal Treasury is at your service."

(Signed) FRANKLIN PIERCE." This was

ution unanimously "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives General Court convened, That we are in favor of the pa sage of a law, by Congress, foreter prohibiting Statery New Mexico and California, and in all other territories no acquired, or hereafter to be acquired, by the United State in which Slavery does not exist at the time of such acquisition." I will not read further from this letter, because

I wish simply to place the facts before the Senate as they are, and I have read enough for that purpose. I have read what Mr. Atchison says. Well, sir, it is a fact, I believe not denied—at least the President of the United States, in the To how long a term of imprisonment, under the law which I have read, ought they to be sentenced for that? This was in 1848. Permessage from which I shall read presently, does haps it will be said they began then to reform.
Let us see. In 1849, these resolutions were passed unanimously by the New Hampshire Legislature: not deny it—that wrongs have been committed in Kansas. Before coming to that point, how ever. I wish to read an extract from a speech made by Governor Reeder, at Easton, Pennsylvania, published in the Washington Union on the 6th of May last. He was then Governor of Kan-

Legislature:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That, opposed to every from of oppression, the people of New Hampshire have ever viewed with deep regret the existence of Slavery in this Union; that while they have steadfastly supported all sections in their constitutional rights, they have not only lamented its existence as a great social evil, but regarded it as fraught with danger to the peace and welfare of the nation. "Resolved, That while we respect the rights of the slaveholding as well as the free portions of this Union—while we will not willingly consent that wrong he done to any member of the glorious Confederacy to which we belong, we are furnity and the NALTERABLY OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVELY OVER ANT PORTION OF AMERICAN SOIL NOW PREE. "It was, indeed, too true that Kansas had been invaded, conquered, subjugated, by armed forces from beyond her borders, led on by a fanatical spirit, trampling under foot the principles of the Kansas bill and the right of suf-Then the President knew that the individual

whom he sent there to sustain the laws and maintain the authority of the United States, came REE. "Resolved, That, in our opinion, Congress has the CONhome and told him, and told the country, that Kansas was a conquered country; that his au-thority was derided; that she had been invaded STITUTIONAL POWER TO ABOLISH THE SLAVE TRADE AND SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA; and that our Seniators he instructer, and our Representatives he requestry, or TARE ALL CONSITUTIONAL MEASURES to accomplish these objects.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM P. WEEKS,

President of the Seniat. ad overrun. That fact came to the knowledge of the Presi-

President of the Senate.

Who do you suppose introduced that proposi-tion? Mr. Clement. And do you suppose that merit like his has been passed over by the Presi-dent? No, sir; but he has been appointed by But here was a case where the right of suffrage was manifestly invaded—where the citizens of a cat of light-houses for the district of Portsmouth Territory were prevented from exercising their and agent of the marine hospital there. Mr. and in pursuance of, the provisions of the Con- tinual passing resolutions. He said to himself, what is the use of that? Here you are passing resolutions year after year on this subject. Now, calling on the President to interfere. clare to all the world and to all time that we are unalterable. Other things may change; we never. tower up higher than the clouds; they may crum-ble and fall, but the New Hampshire Democracy graphic dispatch received from the President of the United States, which I will read. There was, in due course of law, an attempt made to return a fugitive slave from the city of Alexandria, Virginia. The case was going on its contract of the city of the city of the city of Alexandria, Virginia. The case was going on its contract of the city of the cit Patriot, the mouthpiece of the President, say then in regard to the subject? On the 26th of July, 1849, speaking of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, then recently broached in a cele-brated letter:

"The Democracy of the North never did endorse the doc-wine, and they never will. The Democracy of this State are unanimous in the opinion, so far as we know, that Congress has and should exercise the power, and exclude Sta-yery from California and New Mexico."

So far as they knew, then, there was not a man in New Hampshire who did not entertain these opinions. Did General Pierce entertain them? Why, sir, he was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee during all this time; and he was the New Hampshire Democracy. It is idle to say, therefore, that he did not entertain

these views. Again, the same paper says: "Ever since the question of the extension of Slavery tee terr tory was first broached, the Democrats of Ne

uestion."

This was said on the 1st of March, 1849; but
United States himself upon that very question. This was said on the 1st of March, 1849; but was the President of the United States cognizant of these opinions? Was he part and parcel of the Democracy that entertained these sentiments? Suppose you say, "This is not fair; this is a criminal trial; five years imprisonment in the content of the punishment for promulgating the punishment for promulgating the content of the selection was, that he found that he would penitentiary is the punishment for promulgating such sentiments, and it is not fair to send the President of the United States there, without leclaimed to be Governor. He left there, and and his friends here come forward—it seems to President of the United States there, without me with some temerity, to say the least—and some more direct testimony; this will not anchallenge the approbation of the Senate and of swer." Very well, sir; then I will read you an the country.

What followed the result of the invasion of the North Church, in Concord, on the 5th of June, extract from General Pierce's speech, made at When he arrived in New Hampshire, a large pub-1845, as reported in the New Hampshire Patriot mitted and as shown? A law was passed; and I of June 12, 1845, purporting to be in reply to will read you that law, although it has been al-

> "He had only to say now, what he had always said"--You perceive, sir, the Democracy of New Hampnever change. They always profess th same thing-

that he regarded Slavery as one of the greatest moral and social evils—a curse upon the whole country; and this he believed to be the sentiment of all men of all parties at the North." Ought he to get five years imprisonment for

"Mr. P. was free to admit that he had himself approached this subject of annexation [of Texas] with a his prejudices and preposessions against it, and or ox ground a Love-ris Slaversy Fearure. His convictions on this subject were, as he had stated, strong—rot the result of any new light?—

death, and that every one offending against its Oh, no, sir! the President is no new light-"but deeply fixed and abiding. THE ONLY DIFFICULTY IN MIND EVER HAD BEEN, THAT OF A RECOGNITION BY ANY NEW ACT OF OUR GOVERNMENT OF THE INSTITUTION OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY; and he had found it extremely difficult to bring his mind to a condition impartially to weigh the ar

That was in 1845, and therefore might come under the definition of a post mortem examination. It is ten years old; but I will take him at a later period. In 1851, there was a Constitutional Conpurpose of revising the Constitution of that State and General Pierce was President of it. On one which was reported in the New Hampshir

"I WOULD TAKE THE GROUND OF THE NON-EXTER SLAVERY—THAT SLAVERY SHOULD NOT BECOME STRONGER. But Congress have only re-enacted the old law of 1793. Union-loving men, desiring peace and loving their country, cenceded that point—UNWILLINGLY CENERGED IT—and, planting themselves upon this law against the outbursts of popular feeling, resisted the agitation which is assaulting all who stand up for their country. But the gentleman says that the law is obnoxious. What single Fifting is

The Dr. Batchellar here alluded to was one of the most prominent Abolitionists in the State—a member of the Constitutional Convention; and mation in which he held him, and the manner in which he had discharged his duties. Do you not think a man ought to take five years for that?

Would it not come up to an "innered or advice" when the himself did. That is cerwhich he had discharged his duties. Do you not | General Pierce said he could not feel the evils of tainly a "sentiment;" it is something more than an "inuendo." Now, sir, suppose some faithful patriot, wishing to be booked up in the soundest politics of the country, should go to Kansas, and unwittingly take some of these documents with him, and suppose they should be found in his pocket, could anything less than five years imprisonment be inflicted on him; and might he not feel that he was under great obligations to

the clemency of the court, if they let him off with that? The only limit is, that the punishment shall not be less than five years imprisonment, President's captain general and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death." (Exodus, ch. 21, v. 16.) I do not say what that means; but, in the hands

day. He has some hopes of being elected, but I of an uneducated black man, might it not have a think more fears of being defeated, in about two and, if so, would it not come within the condemnation of this law? That is the reason why the President of the called upon to send to us a special message, asking for extraordinary powers from Congress to enable him to execute the law. Every fact to

which he refers, every circumstance to which the message alludes, had transpired long before his annual message of the 31st of December, when he said nothing had occurred that would justify big internasition of what has been done on the part of those en-deavoring to force Slavery into Kansas. I wish now to advert to the charges which have been brought against the men who have gone there to establish a free State. So far as I know anything about them, I will, in their behalf, plead guilty to everything charged upon them by the Senator from Tennessee. What they wanted was a free

the societies for the purpose of sending emigrants into that Territory to settle it, and by their votes establish Freedom there; and they hoped to establish Freedom, to take up lands, and that by such

means there would be a pecuniary remunerative return. The Senator need not have gone a great way to prove that. They themselves published it in all their handbills and newspapers. They proclaimed it in all their public meetings. They matter. Nothing had occurred, up to the 31st of December last, to justify his interpolition. In invited everybody to subscribe to aid in sending emigrants there. For what purpose? To make Kansas a free State; and they held out the hope

tion, if not entirely without exception, there was always the hope of pecuniary remunerative restitution, they had committed no offence, and had done nothing which justified his interference;

turns.

The Senator may find the same thing at a later but, sir, I wish to do the President of the United States all justice—and I will. I think I always day. Did he ever hear of the little State called Ohio? How was that settled? It was settled Ohio? How was that settled? It was settled. by means of an Emigrant Aid Society of New England. The first white men who ever planted themselves upon the soil of Ohio went from New England, under the auspices of just exactly such of the Western Territories, and, beyond that, looked to a compensation which was to come back to them. That is what the Emigrant Aid who means to supplant him. I go further: I think the President is progressive; I think he improves. From the 31st of December to the 24th nessee everything that he claimed on that point.

I am sorry that he took so much time to prove
what everybody admitted, and what any one
who had anything to do with those societies We live in a granite State; our everlasting hills it was the effect of a little animadversion which would have told him was intended, expected, and hoped by them. Sir, let me ask you, did you see anything wrong,

anything criminal, in this? Did you not invite the North to go there? Did you not invite Freethe statement which I have just made. In his message of the 31st of December, 1855, he speaks those who were opposed to him as "enemies the Constitution." Then nobody who differed you not tell us that all you wanted was a fair field? For what purpose did these men go to Kansas? They went in order, by the influence of their opinions expressed at the ballot-box, to lay the foundations of free institutions in that great country; and I have no doubt they believe

meritorious and a patriotic act.
Mr. President, it cannot have escaped your ear, tailed upon us by the cupidity of Eastern mer-chants; it was entailed upon us by the British Crown; it was entailed upon us by those who had abiding. On everything except the very point on which they differ from the President, they are the control and agency of things long before we came upon the stage of being." Grant it. I am patriotic and law-abiding.

The President of the United States, in his willing to give to gentlemen who are disposed to Kansas message, denounces the proceedings of those gentlemen in Kansas who have undertaken make such a plea, all that they can take by it; and what is the lesson that it teaches us? Sir, it teaches us, who in this our day occupy these seats, that if in the coming future it shall be so destined in the councils of Omnipotence that the Territory of Kansas shall groan under the blighting influence of the institution of Slavery, those who feel its withering effects may not stand up may begin to reform their Government without the consent of the existing Government, and I shall not venture to express any crude opinions and reproach our posterity by telling them, "Your fathers forced it on this soil." No, sir; we wish to stand clear of that reproach, which is so often of my own upon that subject; but I shall favor

and so freely cast on our fathers.

In the very debate which took place in the Senate on the Kansas bill, if I mistake not, in the speech of an honorable Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Badger)—not now a member of this body-that very reproach was hurled back on the the South owed the existence of the institution went first to Connecticut, and remained there a many years that I have been at this Capitol, to have met with more than three individuals who lie meeting was holden in Concord on the 14th day of December, 1842; and at that meeting General Pierce delivered a very congratulatory admitted, that, if the question of Slavery were a new one, for the first time introduced, and if the question was submitted to them as they were presentation of a series of resolutions, which, as they are not long, I will read: bout to plant themselves on the virgin soil of heir native State, and they had the control of it they would not have Slavery with them. If they yould not have it with them, if it were an original question in their own State, I ask them, in the name of justice, in the name of humanity, in he name of that Christianity which teaches us "to do unto others as we would they should do unto us," why should they seek now to fasten it pon another Territory? Sir, the position which occupy, and which is occupied by those with whom I act, is, that it may never be a reproach to us or to our posterity, that through our agency and through our want of fidelity to the principles

which we profess, this institution which we con-demn shall be fastened upon this Territory. Mr. BUTLER. Will the Senator allow me to ive him a matter of statistics? Mr. HALE. Certainly.
Mr. BUTLER. I knew the Senator would do it, General Pierce went thus far; but Mr. Hibbard then presented the two following additional resbecause he is a ready man. At one time, sir, I thought it probable that I might have to go to Boston to perform a duty which my friend from olutions, which the New Hampshire Patriot says "6. Resolved, That in welcoming to the soil of New Hampshire our present distinguished guest, Thomas W. Dorr, the rightful Governor of Rhode Island, we embrace the occasion of tendering the tribute of our respect and exteem to the tried patriotism, and unwavering devotion to the cause of free suffrage, which has so eminently and known ally characterized his new second to the cause of the suffrage, which has so eminently and known ally characterized his new second to the suffrage of the suf deorgia [Mr. Toomes] has done so much bette than I could; and with that view I prepared my self with some statistics on this subject, which desire to present. I desire to state them now for I know of no other way of getting them befor a certain class, unless through the speech of the Senator from New Hampshire. He says that, so Senator from New Hampshire. He says that, so far from being tainted with the sin and agency of introducing Slavery, the North would hold them-selves bound by all the obligations to which he has referred. With the view which I have mentioned, I sent to the custom-house in Charlestor to obtain certain information. Most of the regis-

ters were lost, but from those that remained obtained some information which I will state.

When the slave trade was suppressed, it was suppressed by the common vote of the North and the South; and when it was restored, it was re-stored by the common vote of the North and the South; but after it was restored, it was through Northern merchants that slaves were taken from Africa. They were brought in Northern vessels Out of forty thousand—that was the number, for recollect it expressly-two-thirds were for the North. Five thousand were on account of one Northern State, six thousand on account of another, and but two thousand on account of South Carolina. So far as regards the sin of bringing hem here, I do not think that we are to be r sponsible if we should attempt to throw it back

It would read in this wise:

"Resolved. That Franklin Pierce, the acting President of
the United States, in interfering with, and assuming to decide, by the arm of the military power of the General Government, the question of Slavery pending between the
people and the Pro-Slavery party of Kansas, thereby for
a time prostrating the cause of free suffrage, and paralyzing the efforts of its friends in that Territory, has been
guilty of a flagrant usurpation of unconstitutional power,
for which no censure can be too severe, and has inflicted
an injury on the cause of constitutional freedom, for which
no reparation can adequately atone." on those who introduced them. Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I am glad to have you reproached our fathers, and justly, I have no loubt. I have no doubt the Senator is historically correct. medicine as he administers; and it seems to me that the cases, with this bare alteration of names, are very nearly parallel—at least enough so for

Mr. BUTLER. What I have stated is accord-

ing to undoubted statistics. Mr. HALE. I have not the slightest doubt of , and I am glad I have got it; but what I mean please God, is, that it shall not be true in the future. I mean, that if another land is to gross under the evil of Slavery, no Senator from South under the evil a Shartey, he scand home a Carolina, or from any other State, shall have a right to stand up in his place and point at New Hampshie, and say, "You did it." I take all the censure which the Senator means to administer to the Northern States. I have no doubt that the curidity of commerce yielded much, very much and that there is great blame. I have no doubt further, that the same cupidity which induced Northern merchants to take the course which the

nator from South Carolina brings to my mind.

same thing again, unless restrained by law.

Having gone thus far on this train of remark, I come now to another point of the case; and I propose to examine the question of the power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories; and I shall do it, I think, to the apprehension of the popular and of the legal mind. The ground which I take is, that Congress has an undoubted constitutional power to prohibit Slavery from going into any of the Territories of the United States: and ame thing again, unless restrained by law. any of the Territories of the United States; and that point I wish the attention of the Senate settle a question as to whether the Congress of the United States has a certain power or not, the mplest, readiest, and easiest way of settling that this Government, there has been no North, except to collect revenues from. You have found out Constitution is a plain instrument, made by plain men. It is a universal law, governing States and individuals; and being made by plain men, for that there was a North for that purpose; but in dictating the policy of this Government, in conindividuals; and being made by plain men, for

men? In an article in that paper of November 4, 1847, it said:

"We never read a more able, eloquent, and appropriate series of resolutions adopted upon any occasion; and there is one fact in this connection worthy of node: These resolutions were adopted usanisousary by the very able committee of twenty. after much deliberation, and we put the office was a tribunal which sat more the Democracy of this State."

How long shall these fellows take, sir? Will have pears be enough? Certainly that goes believe that the consideration of the newscars and marture conviction of the newscars and marture convictions of the personal or the personal or twenty and the more than as the personal or twenty and the personal or twenty. Agreement of everybody within the country, the dead sage of Marshfield in the Northern States, for the purpose of aiding emigrants to go there, with the avowed purpose of making Kansas a free State. That they had an undoubted right to do. You had invited the more was a tribunal which sat more than eighteen hundred years ago, upon the Author of one of the sentiments which I have read, and that tribunal thought just so, and passed sentence of death upon hira, and executed him. Now, I come to the consideration of the message of the President. In his annual message.

The Senator from Tennessee asid the two do there, with the avowed purpose of the law was not severe enough, but that the offence ought to be punished by death. Well, sir, we should be content for a little while the tit would be written in a language which plain men might understand. Well, sir, we should be content for a little while the tit would be written in a language which plain men might understand. Well, sir, we should be content for a little while there was no North, we to go there, with the avowed purpose of the law was not severe enough, but that the offence ought to be punished by death. Well, sir, there was a tribunal which sat more than the offence ought to be punished by death. Well, sir, there was no the there was no North, we

stitution; and if there are any restrictions on that that you are conferring a great benefit on the grant, the grant is thus far restricted; but if there alaves; go on in your work of hur be no restriction, it is unlimited. The language will never interfere. All we have to say of the Constitution is exceedingly plain. "The Congress shall have power to make"—how many rules?—"all needful rules." How do Congress hake rules? By law. How do they make the that, while we are members of this Confederation. rales and regulations concerning the Navy? By law. How do they make the rules and regulations concerning the Army? By law. How do they make the rules and regulations concerning the Army? By law. How do shall not be made amenable to the reand produce there a condition of things which renders it incumbent on me to call your attention to the subject, and the measures of legislation as the grave exigencies of the case appear to require.

I put it to the President of the United States, and I put it to all his friends on this floor and certywhere else, to tell me what occurred between the 31st of December, 1855, and the 24th of January, 1856, to justify this change of policy? No, sir. All that was done before the 31st of December, 1855; and I have the authority of the President for saying that nothing which the did not come at me in the whore of the Courtend the subject, and the project would not only result in that, almost without exception, there was always the hope of pecuniary renunerative residues to constitution, they had committed no offerce, and had done nothing which institute a Constitution, they had committed no offerce, and had done nothing which institute a Constitution of the condition of things which renders it in that the project would not only result in that, almost without exception, there was a draw the would be a profitable investment, and would be a profitable investment,

State who were also members of the first congress under the Federal Constitution. There was John Langdon, of New Hampshire, a man of some note in his day—a man enjoying the constitution of the Democracy of this country, and who was nominated for the office of Vice President by that party, when Jefferson was President—a noraination which we declined on account of his age. He was a member of both budies the combination of the was a member of both budies.

There was John Langdon, of New Hampshire, a man of some note with a word or two to say to the honor able Senator from Tennessee, [Mr. Johns,] and the who was nominated for the office of Vice President by that party, when Jefferson was President by the properties of the first control of the form Tennessee, [Mr. Johns,] and the president by the pr of his age. He was a member of both bodies
There were also in the Federal Convention and
in the First Congress, Nicholas Gilman, of New
Hampshire; Elbridge Gerry, Rufus King, and
Caleb Strong, of Massachusetts; William S.
Johnson, Roger Sherman, and Oliver Ellsworth.

deep his age. He was a member of both bodies
much humbler man, of more moderate power
and vastly less precasions, representing the sun
the honorable Senator from Tennessee, as betwee
our two States, what harm on earth have we en do not believe that he is waiting in physical of moral courage. Sir, he has courage by inheritance, and I never doubted it. The President of the United States is not wanting in talent. He united States is not wanting in talent. He is a society, but substantially that. They is a man of respectable talent; and it is no dissection of the united States which looked to the colonization of the united States is not wanting in talent. He were societies which looked to the colonization of the united States is not wanting in talent. He were societies which looked to the colonization of the united States is not wanting in talent. He were societies which looked to the colonization of the united States is not wanting in physicatoria. States, which narm on earth nave we man's head in Tennessee? Have we ever injured the hair sey; Robert Morris, John Clymer, and Thomas States of New Hampshire, ever withholder appreciation of a public man because he lived to the colonization of the united States is not wanting in physicatoria. Fitzsimmons, of Pennsylvania; George Read and Richard Bassett, of Delaware; Daniel Carroll, of the State of Tennessee? Maryland; James Madison, of Virginia; Hugh column have the unalterable Democracy, of Williamson, of North Carolina; Pierce Butler, of South Carolina; and William Few and Abrato the polls, and recorded their votes for two back to them. That is what the Emigrant and Societies formed for the settlement of Kansas have done. I will yield to the Serator f.om Tennessee everything that he claimed on that point, and sorry that he took so much time to prove the sorry that vention which formed the Federal Constitution, and also members of the first Congress under it. George Washington was the presiding officer of the Convention, and he was the first President of the United States under the Constitution. Several of the gentlemen whom I have paying were called the gentlemen whom I have paying the state of Tenness deed, or even thought, the State of Tenness that, with it is the properties of the Republic. It comes that, with it reading of history, I am at a loss to discover the history of either or both those States a sin to the Republic. It comes that, with it reading of history, I am at a loss to discover the history of either or both those States a sin to the Republic. It comes that, with it reading of history, I am at a loss to discover the history of either or both those States a sin to the Republic. It comes that, with it reading of history, I am at a loss to discover the history of either or both those States a sin to the Republic. It comes that, with it reading of history, I am at a loss to discover the history of either or both those States a sin to the Republic. It comes that, with it reading of history, I am at a loss to discover the history of either or both those States a sin to the Republic. It comes that, with it reading of history, I am at a loss to discover the history of either or both those States a sin to the history of either or both those States a sin to the history of either or both those States a sin to the history of either or both those States a sin to the history of either or both those States a sin to the history of either or both those States a sin to the history of either or both those States a sin to the history of either or both those States a sin to the history of either or both those States a sin to the history of either or both those States a sin to the history of either or both those States a sin to the history of either or both those States a sin to the history of either or both those States a sin to the history of either or both those States a s eral of the gentlemen whom I have named were also members of the Continental Congress, which

> inder the Constitution. The First Congress met shortly after the formaon of the Constitution. Prior to the adoption of that Constitution, the Congress of the old Confedration passed an ordinance by which Slavery was excluded from every inch of territory in their hearts that, in doing so, they were doing a meritorious and a patriotic act. then subject to Federal jurisdiction. When the First Congress met, what did they think? What a meritorious and a patriotic act.
>
> Mr. President, it cannot have escaped your ear, it cannot have escaped the ear of any honorable Senator who is within the sound of my voice, that when the subject of Slavery is introduced, gentlemen from those States in which it exists turn around and say, reproachfully, "We found the institution; we did not bring it here; it was entirely many the capitalty of Faster were. of Congress, passed without division, and signed by George Washington, and now in full force, unless it has been repealed by being found to be inconsistent with the Compromise of 1850. On the 7th of August, 1789, they passed an act in

"Whereas, in order that the ordinance of the United States in Congress assembled, for the government of the Territory northwest of the river Ohio, may continue to have full effect, it is requisite that certain provisions the property of the same to the present Constitution of the United States."

And then they went on in two sections to make a few alterations which were necessary, merely by a change of the officers provided for under the confederation. In the opinion of those men, but that, I think, is the idea; I remember it, when they had made those alterations, merely requiring a change of officers, they thought—
perhaps in their weakness, perhaps in their
that when I read that remark, it thrilled my very
heart. An appeal of that sort made to the North olly—that they had done all that was necessary | will never be made in vain; but such has no to adapt the Ordinance of 1787 to the Constitu-tion of the United States. George Washington affixed his signature to that act, and it stands on the statute-book to-day; and no man can challenge the assertion, that it was the opinion of George Washington, (so far as his official acts are any indication of his opinion)—of James Madison, who did more to produce the adoption and ratification of the Federal Constitution, per-haps, than any other man, with the exception of Alexander Hamilton; the opinion of John Lang-don, of Rufus King, of Pierce Butler of South Carolina, of Mr. Few and Mr. Baldwin of Georgia, and those other men whom I have named—that Congress had power under the Constitution to I shall not endeavor, however, to awake t Congress had power under the Constitution to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. They did it, and their act has remained, from that day to the etition of the course which has been heret present, unchallenged and unrepealed. Let me ask you, sir, if, in the history of this Government, from the time of the adoption of the Federal cerned, they should be past. I am willing Constitution down to the present day, any President of the United States has suggested to Conlider in the present, in the language of the p gress that the existence of that statute was not warranted by the Constitution, and ought therefore to be repealed? No. sir. And I do not tution or which our duty, or the deman believe that there will very soon be such a justice, make upon us. Thus much we are will represent that there is a man to give! We will go far, very far, for peace quite rash enough at the present day to venture let me say, I am not used to the lang would be on the judgment, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the Father of his Country, who very we have convictions which we cannot lped to form the Constitution, and who signed | rifice—we have opinions which it were

Then, sir, look at the acts organizing Territorial Governments ever since, and you will find,
without exception, that Congress have taken

our moral nature to retrain from expressing
suitable occasions. Up to that mark we
stand. We must say, as those of old hav
when we reach a point where duty, cons without exception, that Congress have taken upon the convertion of this subject, unchallenged—prohibiting Slavery in some cases, regulating it in the conviction of the surrender our convictions, or sentiments. What then the convictions of the convictions or sentiments. What then the convictions of the conviction of the conviction of the conviction of the conviction of this conviction. The conviction of the c did take cognizance of the subject of Slavery, regulating and limiting it in those cases, and re- that the popular opinion of

stricting it in others.

The country reposed in safety, peace, security, and harmony, under this construction of the Consome talk about a dissolution of this stitution, until these latter days, when in the new- | believe to-day that ours is the strongest light revelations of the present it has been discovered that Washington, Madison, Langdon, King, Ellsworth, Gerry, and all their compatriots, who were engaged in making and administering the Constitution, died in happy ignorance of what its essential provisions were. one, I am willing to take my mistaken, with those dead fathers of the past, the case whenever and wherever in rather than run the doubtful chance of getting | shall be led to try the experiment. I belie Now, sir, what do we want? What do we ask? purposes of ambition or any other, a party

no rash, doubtful, or untried measures. We are content with the wisdom of the past. We are satisfied with the inheritance and the legacy which the patriots of the Revolution have left us. We are willing to take the Constitution as they inderstood it, and the law as they framed and administered it. Is it arrogance for us to ask that you come with us there? We ask you to go not further; we merely ask you to some with us and administered it. Is the account of going you come with us there? We ask you to some with us and further; we merely ask you to some with us and further; we merely ask you to some with us and further; fathers of the Revolution. We ask you to listen fathers of the Revolution. We ask you to listen to their doings when the wounds of the Revolution were not yet healed over, when the blood and dust of the battle were hardly wiped from their brows, and when their locks were hoary with the frosts which had fallen upon them as they stood sentinels round about the camps of Liberty. That is what we ask, and we are willing to abide by it; and when we ask that, and when we demand it, how are we met? We are told that we are aggressive; and we are threatened, that if our aggressive; and we are threatened, that if our aggressions do not cease, if our tauntings do not free aggressive in the succession of the succession to use it or any of the succession to use it or aggressions do not cease, if our tauntings do not come to an end, and if the spirit of Northern fanaticism, which is continually making aggressions, does not cease, this Union cannot be maintained Sir, I feel obliged to believe the sincerity of gentlemen, when they get up and talk about Northe aggression, but it is one of the hardest things I am bound to believe. Bound as I am to believe it on their word, I have never had the face to go home and tell my constituents so; because they would tell me that, however I might believe it, progress as Mr. Everetthad made on the Nebraska bill; they not only know it themselves, but they know that everybody else knows it; that there is not only no truth in it, but that the exact reverse is the truth of history, the truth of the past, the truth of the present; and may God grant that it shall not be the truth of the future! Sir, we ask to stand nothing more than your equals. It has been the fashion of late years to

quote Mr. Webster. Mr. Webster never made a truer remark in all his life, than when he said

there was no North. No, sir; in the history of

because there must be certain limits. Undoubtedly there are limits, but what are they? The limits are to be found in other parts of the Condition of the Condit

or a single citizen of that State.

The best way to examine all questions i

passed the Ordinance of 1787, besides being memers of the Convention and of the first Congress amine it. So far as my humble State is guage of Brutus-though I am not go matter in the light of the truth of history? we are tried before any tribunal in earth heaven, but that the skirts of our garments be found clean of any offence against any of

olina, [Mr. BUTLER,] when the Kansas bill w under consideration in the Senate two year cannot speak so eloquently as that Senator; remember that he said, speaking in regar the South, that the South I read it last night in the Globe. Sir, I co

very heart's ble and the last offence. pursued towards us. I am willing-and I des "Heart within, and God o'erhead:"

mindful of all the obligations which the Cor our moral nature to refrain from expressing the people of this country is represent I confess that, for | upon which the institutions of this cou ing to take my chance of being My own opinion is, that such will be found if, listening to evil counsels, pushed We ask that the country shall come back to the or small, shall be so far point from which it started. We enter upon no We enter upon no good counsels as to venture on that rash crusade against any Southern rights. We ask for no new test, no new doctrine, no new experiments, no rash, doubtful, or untried measures. We are will teach such men a lesson which they are the such men and the such men a lesson which they are the such men and the such men are the such men and the such men are the such men and the such men are the such men ar their children, nor their saidr the latest posterity "all forget.

DEAR BROTHER: I feel it to be my duty

Pastor of B The PAIN KILLER is sold by all respectable Dr The PAIN ALLLACH is sold by all respecta and Gracers throughout the United States Provinces in America; also, by Agents in Fu-tries, whose names are to be found on the

Pamphiet."
For sale, wholesale, by Druggists in all the printerities, and at retail by apotheoaries and storekeeperities, and at retail by apotheoaries and Canada. are every town in the United States and Canada. GRAY & BALLANTYNE and JOHN T. MORTH Washington, D. C. PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL

PARATUS,

MANUFACTURED BY C. B. WARRING, A. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Catalogues graus. FORRESTER'S BOYS' AND GIRL MAGAZINE.

SUCH is the public's appreciation of this standard from the public's appreciation of this standard standard from the last three years? It has won the high reputation being unquestionably the most fascinating, the left traced, the most instructive and successful juvenile Magnitude in the world. The screensteath column commences with the world. The screensteath column commences with a property of the property of the secondard from the world. The screensteath column commences with the world.

F. & G. C. RAND, Publishers,

The National Era i
day, on the following to
Single copy, one yea
Three copies, one yea
Ten copies, one yea
Ten copies, six mon
Yoluntary agents a
cents commission on each
scept in the case of C
A Club of five subsc the person making it used to be club of ten, at \$15. When a Club has be may be made to it, WASHIN A DECADE OF

TERMS OF S

PETUATION OF SI. While the Omnib bate in the Senate, the 9th of July, 184 an end respecting th istration, when, after selected, and Mr. Government in Mr name. Not only w. abandoned-that previous February, the non-intervention Cass, then of Preside also. And the thor Power policy of Mr. was installed in th House and the Dep

THE PRESERVATIO

The Omnibus been, that objection interest to one or would be overcome other object among thus, by combining one enactment, vote whole which would The result of a disc the end of summer ken calculation. For ber of Senators suffi found themselves dis and successive votes one after another, till, on the lat of A House, where it wa laughter, as "An Ac torial Government But as far as po Power that governs

fled. The course o

pointed out its way

end. Four days af

land, introduced his State of Texas the ern and western ment by said State her exterior to said claim upon the Uni seventy or eighty the ritory belonging to N Freedom, were ceded Slavery, and ten million to Texas for abandonis dent claim. Here wa cerning people, alike measures in progress, stand was to be made was accordingly that made presently after defeat of the pending programme of the op Just enough New En the Texas Boundary by Governor Briggs to Davis, his colleague, as Chairman of the House Relations, and Mr. Pl against the bill, instead did, it would have been agers would have had t or begin again. It was four of those gentleme corded their names aga

works, they should hav From the time of the Boundary Bill, the Sia Mr. Fillmore's Administ before them. It was for bills giving Territorial G Ordinance, to New Me the horrible Fugitive which had presented i Constitution, was of c there was no help for; t to its admission had be tort the highest terms : sugar was put around t trict-not at all to abo the District, but to fork the District as mercha the cities of Washingt break up jails used slaves brought into the slave-markets for strang the city line, the distant business as circumstanthrough the whole in ni and the test struggle, ary Bill. Three days dreadful significance, augury, contested with

Bill. If they intended

to a third reading, by a Here, according to all p an end to the question reconsider cannot be en ed as if Almighty Good and that a universal I from the free and gener But a motion for a was made. The Speak er as he was, could do n peal, overruled the decises, and then, under the as, who had hitherto pro ion, passed the bill by hour, Texas scrip rose f par, so that a piece of keeping, with the figure inscribed upon it, beca dollars in gold and silver. The rest of the but

mination, by a ba

for a while were able to

of their associates the 4th of September, i

work Texan scrip did in nights, who knows but ( adopted, almost as of co Slave Bill only one spec by an advocate, Mr. The nia, who concluded by question. Without the mitted, or even printed by a vote of en item. by a vote of 87 to 69, ar 109 to 75. The mis by 109 to 75. The mic Congress was accompli-formal business, and ad at the close of September. Fillmore's South-him a large share of the actions. "The Preside of Tennessee, in a speece 1851, "openly and fea-influences which legitim position, in support of the